

I received the enclosed in return mail. I guess they thought I was as dumb as they are and unable to understand what I read, because they carefully underlined some passages for me.

I'm afraid that I got so burned up in reading the article in the magazine that I exhausted all my ammunition in that one letter; therefore, I would appreciate it very much if you would send me some more ammunition so that I can use it to fire back at them--- the big dopes!

I want you to know that I think that you and your department are doing a fine piece of work. I am sure that we are all behind you. Keep it up. And above all stick to your job AND PLEASE DON'T RESIGN, NO MATTER HOW GOOD AN OFFER YOU MAY GET ELSEWHERE!!! America needs you. We need you badly.

Sincerely,

*Irma Haynen*

Irma Haynen

February 27, 1953

Miss Irma Haynes  
43 Bay Street  
Glens Falls, New York

Dear Miss Haynes:

I appreciate the interest which prompted your letter postmarked February 19, 1953, with enclosures.

While I would like to be of service, we do not have available for distribution the specific data which you desire. I am, however, enclosing some other material which I believe will be of interest to you.

Sincerely yours,

J. E. Hoover  
John Edgar Hoover  
Director

Enclosures (5)

100-107111-605

SEARCHED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	INDEXED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
SERIALIZED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FILED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
MAR 2 1953	
FBI - NEW YORK	

John Harney

cc - New York (with copy of incoming)

cc - Albany (with copy of incoming).

ATTENTION SACS: Enclosures submitted by correspondent consisted of literature distributed by the Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, 1050 Sixth Avenue, New York 18, New York.

FILE # 100-107111

SUBJECT ROSENBERG/SOBELL COMMITTEE

SERIAL 685A DATE 2-5-53

CONSISTING OF 3 PAGES

is exempt from disclosure, in its entirety, under (b)(7)(D) as information contained in this serial would identify an informant to whom an expressed promise of confidentiality has been given. This information includes dates and places of meetings which were attended by a limited number of people known to the informant and/or information from these meetings and situations in which an informant was in close contact with members of these organizations, disclosure of which would reveal his identity.

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, WFO (100-25474)

FROM : SA THOMAS C. RIES

SUBJECT: THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE  
JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE  
IS - C

DATE: FEB 5 1953

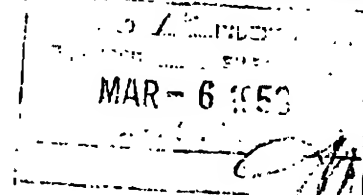
On 1/21/53, [REDACTED] furnished the writer with a handwritten report, which will be maintained in [REDACTED]. The pertinent portions of this handwritten report are being set forth herein. The identity of the informant should be protected.

On 1/17/53, a party was held at the Inspiration House, 1867 Kalorama Road, N. W., Washington, D. C., which was sponsored by the captioned organization. The date of this party corresponded with the date of the termination of the picket line at the White House. The informant estimated that 73 persons attended this party, including the following individuals who were known to the informant:

[REDACTED]

b7D

TCR:scb  
2 - Cleveland  
4 - New York  
1 - WFO 100-20866  
1 - WFO [REDACTED]







b7D

The informant advised that the Southeast Club of the Progressive Party had contributed \$100.00 to the captioned committee.

One of the speakers at the party was Reverend HAROLD S. WILLIAMSON of New York, who mentioned that he was very happy to be there, and that he was praying for the ROSENBERGS because he could see that they had done no wrong, and that he would be with them always in prayer.

DON ROTHENBERG of Cleveland was the next speaker, and he mentioned that the ROSENBERG Case had been such a damn frameup that it wasn't even funny. ROTHENBERG mentioned that it took money to continue the fight and pleaded with those present to give until it hurt.

A girl, whose identity was unknown to the informant, played the guitar and sang songs during the party.

The party broke up at 12:00 midnight.

FILE #

100-107111

SUBJECT

ROSENBERG/SOBELL COMMITTEE

SERIAL

685 c

DATE

2-12-53

CONSISTING OF

3

PAGES

of which

pages 2 & 3

is exempt from disclosure, in its entirety, under (b)(7)(D) as information contained in this serial would identify an informant to whom an expressed promise of confidentiality has been given. This information includes dates and places of meetings which were attended by a limited number of people known to the informant and/or information from these meetings and situations in which an informant was in close contact with members of these organizations, disclosure of which would reveal his identity.

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, WFO (100-25474)

DATE: FEB 12 1953

FROM : THOMAS C. RIES, SA

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE  
IN THE ROSENBERG CASE  
IS-C

On January 29, 1953, [REDACTED] orally furnished the following information to the writer. During the interview, handwritten notes were taken by the writer and will be maintained in [REDACTED] b7D

DUE TO THE CIRCUMSTANCES UNDER WHICH THE INFORMANT OBTAINED THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION, EXTREME CAUTION MUST BE EXERCISED WHEN UTILIZING THIS INFORMATION IN ORDER TO PROTECT THE IDENTITY OF THE INFORMANT.

It will be recalled that the picket line at the White House was closed on January 17, 1953. On the evening of that date the captioned organization sponsored a party at the Inspiration House. The informant estimated there were approximately 75 people present. The purpose of the party was to raise funds for the defense of JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG. The amount of \$500.00 was raised during the evening.

The collection speech was made by DON ROTHENBERG and JOHN B. STONE was a leader and speaker at the party. An unknown girl from New York provided the entertainment for the party by singing songs. Another speaker during the evening was Reverend HAROLD S. WILLIAMSON who spoke concerning the picket line and criticized ministers for not having cooperated with the Committee. Another prominent person in attendance was MARY CHURCH-TERRELL.

The two largest contributions made during the evening came from the Southeast Club of the Progressive Party which contributed \$100.00 and by GERTRUDE RINIS who pledged \$100.00 and gave \$50.00 of this in cash.

On [REDACTED] the Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case held a meeting [REDACTED] The informant could furnish no details concerning this meeting. b7D

TCR:AM  
2 - Cleveland  
4 - New York

1 - 100-22566 (INSPIRATION HOUSE)

100-107111-685C

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, NEW YORK

DATE: 2/27/53

FROM : SAC, WFO (100-25474)

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE  
JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE  
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

There being forwarded herewith four copies each of three Washington Field Office memoranda, two being dated February 5, 1953, and one dated February 12, 1953, which contain information concerning the captioned organization and some individuals who have recently been in Washington engaging in activities on behalf of the committee.

These memoranda are being furnished for information purposes, and the identity of the WFO Informant should be protected.

TCR:RSS

Encls. (12)

100-107111-686

MAR - 6

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, New York

FROM : SAC, Philadelphia (100-37667)

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE  
JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE  
IS - C

DATE: 3/2/53

Transmitted herewith are five pieces of literature which emanated from the National Office of the above-captioned organization, New York City, and distributed in Philadelphia.

This literature was furnished to SA ROBERT J. BROWNE in the Philadelphia Office by [REDACTED], a Potential Security Informant of this office, on 2/24/53.

[REDACTED]

The attached enclosures are being forwarded to the New York Office inasmuch as New York is Office of Origin in the above-captioned organization.

RJB:AJR  
Enclosures (5)

REGISTERED MAIL

*See Ex's 18472 thru 18476*

*100 - 107111-687*

SEARCHED <i>PL</i>	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAR 3 1953	
FBI - NEW YORK	

*J. R. [signature]*



NK 100-42840

WGB:eg

3/2/53

3:30 p.m.

NEWARK

AIR-TEL

DIRECTOR, FBI

COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE, IS-C. DAYLET

CI NY 1830-S REPORTS ROSENBERG COMMITTEE PLANS TO HOLD EASTERN STATE

CONFERENCE SATURDAY AND SUNDAY, MAR. 7 AND 8, 1953. CONFERENCE TO

HELD 1050 SIXTH AVE., NEW YORK CITY. TWO REPRESENTATIVES FROM

NEW JERSEY COUNTY REQUESTED TO ATTEND. INFORMANT REPORTS NATIONAL

ROSENBERG COMMITTEE MAKING AVAILABLE TO NEW JERSEY A PETITION

SEVERAL THOUSAND COPIES OF A NEW LEAFLET ENTITLED THREE FAITHS.

THE INFORMANT REPORTS NEW YORK ROSENBERG COMMITTEE ISSUING

NEWSLETTER DIRECTED TO KEY PEOPLE IN ROSENBERG ACTIVITY. NEW YORK

ROSENBERG COMMITTEE PLANS A REPRINT OF NEWSLETTER TO BE SENT OUT AS

MASS DISTRIBUTION.

END

HOSTETTER

REGISTERED MAIL

CC: NEW YORK (REGISTERED MAIL)

MR. BOARDMAN  
MR. WHELAN  
MR. MCCART  
MR. MACLENNAN  
MR. BRUCCIANI  
MR. CURRAN  
MR. FITZGERALD  
MR. GILLESPIE  
MR. HALPIN  
MR. LEVIE  
MR. MARCHESAUDT  
MR. KAUFMAN  
MR. ANDREWS  
NIGHT SUPERVISOR  
MR. KEHAN  
MR. KING  
MR. SPENCER  
MR. WALSH  
CHIEF CLERK  
PROPERTY UNIT

100-107111-688

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAR 4 1953	
FBI NEW YORK	

J. A. H. H. H.

Federal Bureau of Investigation

290 Broadway

New York City

*Indef*

Dear Sir:-

The enclosed was received by my friend, Miss Phyllis P. Britcher, who has the New Greenwich Book Shop, the 26<sup>th</sup> and sent it by her to me the 27<sup>th</sup> after a phone chat.

According to the phone book, it is Mrs. Bernice at 178 Waverly Place and her shop at 32 Greenwich Avenue.

She is unknown to both Miss Britcher and myself but is quite evidently of the same two legged variety of which there are a great number in the Village.

Sincerely,

62-0-27092

(Miss) Rodney Richmond

196 West 10<sup>th</sup> Street - apartment 2D

New York City

February 27, 1953

Chelsea 3-5015

100-117111-688A

SEARCHED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	INDEXED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
SERIALIZED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FILED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
MAR 2 1953	
FBI - NEW YORK	

*Ack by [signature]*

*J. A. Harrington*

RECEIVED  
MAY 10 1963  
FBI NEW YORK

OFFICE MEMORANDUM - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC

FROM : SA T. F. DEANE

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE  
JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE  
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

DATE: March 4, 1953

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

( ) CSNY 425, of known reliability, made available to the New York Office, evidence concerning the above-captioned subject, obtained from the building located at 80 Fifth Avenue, New York City. This building is occupied by National Headquarters of the IWO.

(X) CSNY 426, of known reliability, made available to the New York Office information concerning the above-captioned subject, obtained from 35 E. 12th St., N.Y.C. This building is occupied by the following organizations, which are all under the control of the Communist Party: Publishers New Press, Inc. ("Worker" and "Daily Worker"); Morning Freiheit Association ("Morning Freiheit" and "Jewish Life"); Workers' Bookshop; F & D Printing Co.; 12th - 13th Realty Corporation. Prior to September, 1951, the National State and N. Y. County offices of the Communist Party also occupied these premises.

Strict care must be exercised so that the existence of this important source of evidence will not become known to any outside agency. It is also to be noted that because of the nature of this source of information it will be impossible to recontact the source regarding information furnished.

Date information received March 2, 1953

Identity of employee who can testify as to the receipt of the exhibit SA E. F. DEANE AND SA K. F. DUFFLEY

The following disposition is being made of the original exhibit:

.X) Placed in NY file 100-107111 Serial ✓  
Exhibit#                     

) Forwarded to you for your information and whatever action you deem appropriate.

Description of exhibit:

100-107111

100-107111-690

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
MAR 4 1953	
FBI - NEW YORK	

*J. Harrington*  
76

# **The People Speak Out— On the Rosenberg Case**

**Dr. Roland H. Bainton, Yale Divinity School, Connecticut**

"I was shocked when I read that the death sentence had been imposed upon Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, and I am glad to have the opportunity of saying a word which might have some influence in altering the sentence. . . . I feel that the sentence is too severe because it is not commensurate with that meted out to others guilty of the same offense. . . . We should by no means allow ourselves to determine life and death in terms of emotions engendered by a succession of disillusionments."

**THE CHURCHMAN (Protestant Episcopalian),  
in an editorial on November 1, 1952:**

"The Churchman feels that the death sentence, in the light of the far milder treatment of more serious offenders than the Rosenbergs, is both excessive and cruel. We believe that the execution of these two individuals will only hurt the name of the United States. . . ."

**From editorial in the Brooklyn JEWISH EXAMINER,  
October 24, 1952**

"The value of the information transmitted to the Rosenbergs by the second-rate electrician David Greenglass, is arguable at best. The Journal of the American Association of Atomic Scientists as well as The Scientific American stated that these 'secrets' were not particularly important.

"German war criminals guilty of ghastly atrocities during World War II, as well as American traitors like Tokyo Rose and Axis Sally, escaped the supreme penalty.

"It would seem from the above that the punishment of the Rosenbergs is unduly harsh."



# THE PEOPLE

From an editorial in the **BOSTON CHRONICLE**,  
November 29, 1952, entitled "Clemency for the Rosenbergs"

"Those of us who recall the relatively light sentences meted out to Tokyo Rose and Axis Sally for their treasonable activities during World War II cannot help from considering the death sentence of the Rosenbergs as "cruel and unusual punishment." Their trial was conducted in an atmosphere conducive to the severity of their sentence, the supreme penalty, and in making this observation we are cognizant of its weight without regard to the innocence or guilt of the sentenced persons on the basis of flimsy or substantial evidence."

## A letter by Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver

"My dear Mr. Bloch:\*

"Permit me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of October 17. I have accepted the verdict of the courts in their conviction of the Rosenbergs for violating the espionage laws of our country. The crime of which they have been found guilty is a heinous one and I found no sympathy in my heart for men and women who betray their country. I was especially resentful of the effort that was made to drag in the issue of anti-semitism in this most unfortunate affair.

"However, I believe that the death sentence which has been imposed is unprecedented in the legal annals of our country as a punishment for espionage in peacetime. I believe that our country is strong and great-hearted enough to be merciful. Should, therefore, an appeal be made to the court or to the President of the United States for clemency and for commutation of the death sentence, I am prepared to add my name to such a plea.

"I do not wish any publicity to be given by you to this letter of mine or to my position in this matter. I wish it to be held confidential except for court or presidential use."\*\*

\* Emanuel Bloch, defense counsel for the Rosenbergs.

\*\* Rabbi Silver has given permission to reprint this letter in its entirety, in view of the fact that portions of it have previously been published without authorization.

From article entitled "Justice and Compassion for Julius and Ethel Rosenberg," by Hillel Rogoff, editor **JEWISH DAILY FORWARD**, November 29, 1952

"Those who are sincerely interested in the fate of the Rosenbergs should know that now there remains but one means by which they can be saved from the electric chair and that is to move President Truman to commute the death sentence to a lesser punishment. And the appeal to the President should be made on the ground of humaneness, compassion and mercy. . . . Now all energies must be exerted toward one goal—to stop the execution. If this should succeed, then those who believe in the possibility of vindicating them can attempt to do so."

# **S P E A K      O U T**

**THE NATION, article by Arthur Garfield Hays,  
November 8, 1952**

"... We may try, but we cannot forget the two young Rosenberg children. ... It is the damnable death penalty that causes the uneasiness."

**Mary Van Kleeck, sociologist**

"In New York six months ago I spent many hours reading transcripts of testimony and documents of the trial. As a sociologist concerned with public opinion in international relations, I found many evidences that both judge and prosecuting attorney permitted and even intensified the injection into the trial of political issues, which had no bearing on the guilt or innocence of the defendants. May I join with others to take such action as may be possible to prevent these deaths and thus to avert this irremediable disaster in our nation's history."

**Dorothy Thompson, THE WASHINGTON STAR,  
April 12, 1951**

"The death sentence . . . depresses me . . . in 1944, we were not at war with the Soviet Union. . . . Indeed, it is unlikely that had they been tried in 1944 they would have received any such sentence."

**The Rev. John Paul Jones, N. Y. TIMES, November 28**

"To the Editor of The New York Times:

"The imposing of the death sentence on the two Rosenbergs is, to say the least, a troublesome matter for the conscience of thoughtful people.

"In the first place, even when conceding that the Rosenbergs have been guilty of transmitting information to the Soviet Union, the trial evidence and conduct do not remove all doubts about either the wisdom or justice of inflicting the death penalty. Great stress has been laid that this alleged crime was begun in wartime but equal stress has not been laid upon the fact that it was not connivance with a wartime enemy but with an ally. . . .

"While a layman is hardly qualified to comment upon matters of due process it is important to remember that at least some quite capable and disinterested lawyers assert that there were violations. It is hard to dispel the feeling that the mood and temper of the present time have created an atmosphere in which a fair trial has been extremely difficult, if not impossible. . . .

"Commutation of the sentence to life imprisonment will keep the Rosenbergs from doing further harm, will set a quite sufficient example of the dire consequences of subversive acts, and at the same time make it possible to correct an injustice, at least partially, should later evidence or study prove such to be the case."

**From editorial in THE JEWISH DAY, October 16, 1952**

"... believing in our democratic system of justice and in the just application of our laws, we feel that we are entitled to appeal to the President that he should commute the death sentence."

# **- ON THE ROSS**

**Max Lerner, NEW YORK POST, June 19, 1952**

"I agree that the death sentence was unprecedented and harsh."

**From editorial in the JEWISH CHRONICLE, Indianapolis, Indiana, December 5, 1952**

"We believe that President Truman ought to commute the death sentence imposed on Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. . . . Justice in the United States must not be more vindictive than in other civilized countries."

**Father Frank North, Nashotah House, Wisconsin, in a letter to the President**

"Dear Mr. President: As a priest I am as much opposed to Communism as anyone. But surely the sentence of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg for passing on atomic information to Russia while she was our ally is way out of line. In the interests of justice and decency can't you do something about their death penalties? Surely this would also be of value from the standpoint of propaganda."

**Rabbi Dr. Meyer Sharff, Brooklyn, N. Y.**

". . . As a devout Jew, I revere our country's laws, which carry out the humane principles enunciated in the Torah, and I am reminded that the Declaration of Independence is of one piece with our leader Moses' exhortation: 'Proclaim freedom throughout the land.' Therefore, it is inconceivable to me that in our country a death sentence should be so lightly given, as was the case in the Rosenberg Trial.

**From THE COMMONWEAL, widely-circulated Catholic weekly, January 9, 1953**

"The Rosenbergs were lawfully tried and, at least as far as the letter of the law goes, lawfully sentenced to pay the supreme penalty. Whether they would have received as drastic a sentence had they been tried, say, in 1946 rather than during the cold war, is doubtful.

"Whenever the state takes a life, so final is the step, there must be a certain hesitation in putting the stamp of approval upon the decision. In the case of a political crime, our tradition of political liberty makes one doubly hesitant. It is foreign to our temper as a people and to the spirit of our history to stand in the street calling for blood. . . .

"Alive, the Rosenbergs represent a constant threat to the Communist conspiracy. From hour to hour who can be sure when one or the other of them will not break down and talk? Dead, their secrets die with them. . . ."

**JEWISH MORNING JOURNAL, column by Jacob Glatstein, October 29, 1952**

"One can readily see that America can very well agree not to snuff out the lives of the Rosenberg couple and not to give them the maximum penalty, which our country has never before given anyone in time of peace, and which was not given even to Dr. Klaus Fuchs, who much more directly, scientifically and consciously betrayed his country."

# ROSENBERG CASE

**Dr. Rudolf Carnap, Institute for Advanced Study,  
Princeton, N. J.**

"Thank you for sending me the affidavit by Professor Bernal in connection with the Rosenberg Case. I have read it with great interest. It confirmed my earlier belief that the Court has greatly overstated the importance of the scientific information contained in the sketches of implosion lenses by David Greenglass, or by any accompanying details which a man with his very limited theoretical background was able to furnish. For this reason I feel that the severity of the sentence is out of proportion to the actual damage which could possibly have been done."

**Dr. Harold C. Urey, Nobel Prize Winner and  
renowned nuclear scientist**

"I found the testimony of the Rosenbergs more believable than that of the Greenglasses. However, accepting the verdict as correct, I am amazed and completely outraged by the unequal punishment which has been given.

"Only the last two took the witness stand and maintained they are innocent and they were convicted on testimony which I do not believe is conclusive beyond a reasonable doubt. If we are going to begin to give the death penalty for espionage, I should like to have it introduced in a case in which the guilt is certain."

**From column by Samuel B. Gach, editor and publisher of  
THE CALIFORNIA JEWISH VOICE, November 26, 1952**

"If the Rosenbergs are ignited the world will see it as punitive politics; as hysterical fear overriding judgment and justice. The end result would be the stimulation of less trust and less regard for America and the world.

"It is yet not too late to show the world that sanity still prevails in our U.S.A., and that fear is as yet localized and has not spread to epidemic proportions.

"You can still save the two Rosenbergs from brutal murder by wiring President Truman for clemency."

**Rabbi Abraham Cronbach, Cincinnati, Ohio**

"It is argued that, through the betrayal of atomic secrets by the Rosenbergs, Russia gained a military advantage. That the act alleged of the Rosenbergs imparted to Russia any military advantage has, by no means, been proved. But granted that such advantage for Russia might have ensued, others convicted of the identical crime—Fuchs, Greenglass, Gold, Sobell, Slack, Simons, May, Brothman—have not been sentenced to die; they have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment. If the death penalty was, in those other cases, not requisite for our national defense, why should it be so regarded in the case of the Rosenbergs?"

**A Cable from Twenty Israeli Rabbis, November 18, 1952**

WHATEVER THE PARTICULARS WE APPEAL TO YOU MR PRESIDENT IN THE NAME OF GOD AND THE QUALITY OF MERCY TO SAVE THE LIVES OF THE COUPLE WHO ARE PARENTS OF TWO LITTLE CHILDREN STOP EVEN IF WE ASSUME THAT THEY HAD SINNED AGAINST THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES THEY SHALL NO LONGER BE ABLE TO DO SO IF KEPT UNDER SURVEILLANCE BUT SOME DAY THEY WOULD BE ABLE TO PROVE THEIR INNOCENCE STOP IN SUCH CASE YOUR CONSCIENCE AND THE CONSCIENCE OF THE UNITED STATES WOULD BE CLEAN NO INNOCENT LIFE SHALL HAVE BEEN TAKEN GUILTLESSLY STOP LET YOUR EXCELLENCY CALL TO MIND THE MILLIONS OF GUILTLESS JEWS WHO LOST THEIR LIVES AT THE HANDS OF THE NAZIS DURING THE SECOND WORLD WAR AND THE CLEMENCY THAT WAS EXTENDED TO THE PERPETRATORS OF THOSE MURDEROUS AND CRUEL ACTS OF MONSTROSITY STOP WE HONESTLY BELIEVE THAT AN ACT OF CLEMENCY IN THIS CASE IS EXCEEDINGLY VITAL AND YOUR NAME AS CHIEF EXECUTIVE OF AN HONORABLE PORTION OF MANKIND YOUR DEEP RELIGIOUS FEELING AND YOUR AWARENESS OF THE SPIRIT OF GOOD WITHIN YOU LEADS US TO LAY BEFORE YOU THIS OUR HUMBLE PETITION IN FULL HOPE THAT YOU WILL GRANT IT STOP GOD ALONE KNOWS THE WHOLE TRUTH STOP MAY THIS YOUR CLEMENCY BE A FITTING CROWN TO YOUR GREAT CAREER STOP

**Charles E. Raven, Professor Emeritus, Cambridge University, England; Chaplain to HM, the Queen**

"As one who has spent much time during the past twenty-five years in the United States and has a deep concern for Anglo-American friendship I cannot but deplore the death sentence upon the Rosenbergs both in itself and from its inevitable effect upon British and world opinion.

"... this savage verdict underlines the conviction that America, instead of leading the world to a more righteous and liberal way of life, is becoming so hysterical in its dread of Communism as to betray the very principles upon which its Constitution was founded and which its past history has always respected.

"The sentence of death, whatever the merits of the case, is a tragic event for all lovers of the Republic."

**Dudley Collard, attorney, England**

"Even if the guilt of . . . Julius and Ethel Rosenberg were satisfactorily established, and I am far from being convinced that this is the case, I should be profoundly shocked at the passing upon them in time of peace a sentence of death, which in my opinion is unworthy of any country with a claim to call itself civilized. My opinion is shared by all my professional colleagues at the Bar of England to whom I have spoken of the matter, irrespective of their political opinions."



### **The Very Rev. C. W. Chandler, Dean of Waikato, New Zealand**

"Assuming that Julius and Ethel Rosenberg are guilty, it must be borne in mind that it was during World War II, when Russia was an ally, that these persons committed these offenses. As heinous as the offense may be, it does not merit a death sentence, and I cannot believe that in this instance the President of your Republic will allow this sentence to stand. It would be cruel, inhuman and barbaric in the extreme and would raise a storm of protest throughout the world if one of the chief partners in the world's Democratic States, countenanced the infliction of a death penalty, where even a modicum of doubt existed as to the guilt of the persons concerned."

### **Duke of Bedford, Woburn, Bucks, England**

"Capital punishment for political offenses is unworthy of a truly civilized government and suggests its inability to protect itself adequately from hostile or objectionable political influences, either by sound administration at home, or by a just, imaginative and enlightened policy in its dealings with foreign nations."

### **Rev. Stanley Evans, England**

"The view of this section of British opinion is that so much evidence was allowed as to opinion and so little offered as to the fact of guilt that these two people would never have been convicted by an English Court, still less sentenced to the extreme penalty of death."

"We are watching with the deepest anxiety your efforts to secure remission of this terrible sentence."

### **Sydney Silverman, Member of Parliament, England**

"... I have no hesitation at all in saying that I contemplate with horror the possibility that the death sentence could be carried out in such a case by any civilized country; least of all the United States upon whom history has placed in our time so heavy a responsibility for the wise leadership of so many nations in the onward march of civilization. ... To exact the extreme penalty from these two unfortunates in these circumstances is to make the Rosenbergs personally responsible for all the errors of the statesmen of the world which since the end of the war have so tragically lost the peace for which we all hoped. That may, as many think, be the sole responsibility of the U.S.S.R.; it surely is not that of the Rosenbergs."

### **Lord Chorley of Kendal (formerly Cassel Professor of Law in the University of London)**

"I am strongly averse to the death penalty, carrying out of the death sentence in such a case as this. I shall be glad to add my name in an appeal to the President for clemency."

### **Nicole J. Dreyfus, prominent lawyer, Paris**

"It is with the saddest feelings that I learned of the death sentence against Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and I raise my voice to demand a revision of the judgment."

### **Janet Jagan, Member Georgetown Town Council, British Guiana**

"I am in full agreement with the opposition against this ruthless measure ... and join in the world-wide protest against such inhuman treatment."

**From the JEWISH WESTERN BULLETIN, official organ of the Jewish Council of Vancouver**

"The Bulletin does not question the conviction of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. We do feel, however, that the request for clemency directed to President Truman that he should commute the death sentence imposed on these people, is fully justified. . . .

"Finally, it should be noted that this statement represents the unanimous opinion of the Editorial Committee of this publication."

**From lead editorial in the TORONTO HEBREW DAILY JOURNAL, November 24, 1952**

"It is also important to know that appealing to their president is not only the task of citizens of the United States. It is the duty of all right-minded liberal people in the entire world to let their voices be heard, and to appeal to the president.

"The example of the 22 Rabbis of Israel, who appealed directly to President Truman on behalf of the Rosenbergs, must serve as an example.

"We are of the opinion, that all liberal and progressive people in Canada must join in this appeal and ask President Truman to spare the lives of the Rosenbergs, because where the law is too harsh there is room for compassion. It is human to commit a crime, it is also human to forgive.

"In the case of the Rosenbergs, it is no excessive request that the death sentence not be carried out. Precedents for this are numberless."

**D. N. Pritt, London, Queen's Counsel**

"I am forced to the conclusion that, even if the conviction of the Rosenbergs had rested on reliable evidence that they had conspired to obtain some information, any sentence expressed by the judge to be based on such inaccurate and unproved assertions as to the importance of the information would have to be set aside on appeal under any procedure which provided for a free review of the sentence by an Appellate Court.

"Unfortunately, the procedure applicable to this case does not provide for such a review, any more than it provides for a consideration of the credibility of the witnesses or the reliability of the evidence. Were the procedure different, it may well be that the whole matter would have been disposed of already. But there is, in effect, no appeal at all to any court from either of the two main defects of this trial, namely, the unreliability of the evidence and the gravely excessive sentence.

"The duty of securing a review on these points thus rests on public opinion throughout the world. After full study, for the reasons which I have expressed above, I must express the view, from a purely professional standpoint, that it would offend against all Anglo-Saxon standards of justice that the convictions, let alone the sentence of the Rosenbergs should be allowed to stand."

RECEIVED 3-2-53

Issued by:

National Committee to Secure Justice  
in the Rosenberg Cases

1050 Sixth Ave., New York 18, N. Y. • Phone 9-9694

OFFICE MEMORANDUM - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC

DATE: March 4, 1953

FROM : SA E. F. DEANE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE  
JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE  
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

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Strict care must be exercised so that the existence of this important source of evidence will not become known to any outside agency. It is also to be noted that because of the nature of this source of information it will be impossible to recontact the source regarding information furnished.

Date information received March 2, 1953

Identity of employee who can testify as to the receipt of the exhibit SA E. F. DEANE AND SA H. F. FUCILEY

The following disposition is being made of the original exhibit:

(x) Placed in NY file 100-107111 Serial         
Exhibit       

) Forwarded to you for your information and whatever action you deem appropriate.

Description of exhibit:

100-107111

100-107111-691

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SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
MAR 4 1953	
FBI - NEW YORK	

J. HARRINGTON

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE  
1050 Avenue of the Americas  
New York, New York  
BRyant 9-9694

ROSENBERG COMMITTEE RAISES FEARS THAT OTHER PLEAS WERE KEPT FROM PRESIDENT.

In the light of circumstances "which have arisen through no fault of the Chief Executive," the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case today urged President Eisenhower to reconsider his adverse clemency decision.

Full text of the statement follows:

"During the last few months thousands of eminent spiritual as well as lay leaders in the American community and from other parts of the world addressed clemency pleas to the Department of Justice. These appeals were dictated by the noblest sentiments of mercy and justice. They represented a wide section of American and world public opinion who, though differing as to the merits of the Rosenberg case, were unanimous in the conviction that the unprecedented death sentences should be commuted.

"The distressing fact that the appeal for mercy for the Rosenbergs by Pope Pius XII was not brought to your attention raises serious fears that many significant pleas were not made available to you before you reached your decision on executive clemency.

"It would be tragic, if for any reason whatsoever those expressions for mercy should be excluded from the information upon which you must make a profound decision.

"We respectfully urge that, in the light of these circumstances, which have arisen through no fault of the Chief Executive, you give renewed consideration to the appeals for commutation of the death sentences."

Respectfully,

Joseph Brainin, Chairman  
David Alton, Executive Secretary

President Dwight D. Eisenhower  
The White House  
Washington, D. C.

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC

DATE: March 4, 1953

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JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE  
INTERNAL SECURITY - C~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

COPI 43, of known reliability, made available to the New York Office information concerning the above-captioned subject, obtained from the building located at 23 West 26 Street, New York City. This building is occupied by the Civil Rights Congress, American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee and Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, all of which have been declared by the Attorney General of the United States to fall within the purview of Executive Order 9835. In addition, other Communist Party front groups and individual Communist Party members or sympathizers occupy offices at this address.

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SA E. F. DEANE AND SE K. F. BUCKLEY

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Exhibit # ✓ 1B 127
- ( ) Forwarded to you for your information and whatever action you deem appropriate.

Description of exhibit: A copy of a booklet entitled "The Suppressed Facts In The Rosenberg Case" by IRWIN FIDELMAN, whose mailing address is P.O. Box 2505, Los Angeles 53, California.

100-107111

100-107111-692

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
MAR 4 1953	
FBI - NEW YORK	



OFFICE MEMORANDUM - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC  
FROM : SA E. F. DEANE

DATE: March 4, 1953

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE  
JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE  
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100-107111-693

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MAR 4 1953	
FBI - NEW YORK	

V. HARRINGTON

# ***IF YOU KNEW...***

- If you knew that the execution of two people—in the electric chair—might affect your own life in the future . . .
- If you knew that grave doubts exist in the minds of many people about certain points in this case . . .
- If you knew this, you would want to know the facts . . .

# *There Are Grave Doubts —in the Rosenberg Case*

A young married couple, both members of trade unions, sit in the death house today, convicted of "conspiracy to commit espionage."

Nobody argues that spies should go unpunished.

But there are two things we want to be sure of before punishing people—especially when that punishment is death.

- Are they guilty beyond a shadow of a doubt?
- Are they getting *equal* punishment for their crime, or are they getting something "extra" because of the general hysteria surrounding their case?

## **INNOCENT?**

The Rosenbergs deny to this day that they ever conspired to pass atomic secrets to Russia.

Prof. Albert Einstein and Dr. Harold C. Urey, two of the top scientists in the world, say they aren't convinced that the Rosenbergs are guilty.

Prof. Stephen Love, Chairman of the Character and Fitness Committee of the Illinois Supreme Court, says he thinks the Rosenbergs did not get a fair trial.

Thousands of other lawyers and scientists and sociologists say the same thing.

They have read the court record in the Rosenberg Case—and they fear the jury was influenced by newspaper stories and the general atmosphere of tension that exists today.

They point to the fact that the Rosenbergs weren't even charged with giving secrets to Russia—but with "conspiring" to do that. That means that the prosecution knew it couldn't prove a case of "espionage." They point out that, just as in the famous Tom Mooney case, the FBI has admitted that perjured testimony was used to convict the Rosenbergs.

## **THERE ARE PEOPLE WHO SAY: "GUILTY—BUT . . ."**

Millions of Americans, through letters to the President, through prayers, special resolutions in their unions and fraternal organizations, churches and synagogues, have asked that the death sentence be commuted—while taking no stand on the innocence or guilt of the Rosenbergs.

Among them are over 2,000 Protestant clergymen, the *Nation* magazine, the *New Republic*, trade unions, women's organizations, and others.

They ask for clemency because the Rosenbergs are the first and only Americans ever sentenced to death on such a charge—in peacetime or wartime.

● Even people convicted of treason—of dealing with an *enemy*—have been given only 10 year sentences (Axis Sally, Tokyo Rose, others).

● Death sentences in political cases (Sacco-Vanzetti, Tom Mooney, for example) always add to the hysteria of the times, and are used by anti-labor elements to deprive the unions of their rights.

**FOR THESE REASONS AMERICAN LABOR SHOULD ASK THE  
PRESIDENT TO COMMUTE THE DEATH SENTENCES.**

## ***Unanswered Questions in the Rosenberg Case***

- Why did Prosecutor Saypol use perjured testimony to help convict the Rosenbergs?

FBI Agent John A. Harrington admitted in a sworn affidavit, on December 1, 1952, that, with HIS knowledge, a government witness lied at the trial.

- Why didn't Prosecutor Saypol call top atomic scientists Dr. Harold C. Urey and Dr. S. Robert Oppenheimer to testify after he had announced to the court and the press that they would be witnesses?

Dr. Urey subsequently made a public statement saying, "I found the testimony of the Rosenbergs more believable than that of the Greenglasses."

- Why did Prosecutor Saypol rely on the testimony of David Greenglass, a machinist with no scientific education, who said he drew up a sketch of the atom bomb by "overhearing" conversations?

Greenglass, who admitted he stole secrets from the government, received a fifteen year sentence after he implicated the Rosenbergs. His wife, also a confessed spy, was never even indicted and is free today.

- Why did Prosecutor Saypol falsely announce to the press that another "spy" would support Greenglass's testimony?

*and the case cannot be so severely condemned and action should have caused a mistrial.*

### **COMMENTS ON CLEMENCY:**

The Catholic news magazine, **COMMONWEAL**, states:

"... Whether they would have received a sentence had they been convicted is a matter of conjecture. The fact is that they were convicted on the basis of the testimony of David Greenglass and his wife, Ethel Greenglass, who were never indicted and are now free."

**THE CHURCHMAN** magazine states:

"We believe that the execution of these two individuals will only hurt the name of the United States."

**THE CHURCHMAN** magazine states:

"We believe that the execution of these two individuals will only hurt the name of the United States."

# Labor Unions Call for Clemency for the Rosenbergs

[Partial List]

The General Council of 57,000-member Ford Local 600, CIO Auto Workers

Chevrolet Local 659, CIO Auto Workers  
Northwest Local 163, CIO Auto Workers  
Locals 905, 981, AFL Painters  
Local 1, AFL Bakery Workers  
Local 1, AFL Jewelry Workers  
Local 107, AFL Paper Bag Workers  
Local 65, CIO Shoe Workers  
Local 140, CIO Furniture Workers  
Local 1782, AFL Carpenters Union

Local 23-75, Woodworkers, CIO  
Local 735, Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers Union  
Locals 6 & 26, Longshore & Warehousemen's Union  
N. Y. Joint Council, Int. Fur & Leather Workers  
Fur Dressers & Dyers Joint Board  
N. Y. Branch, Marine Cooks & Stewards  
Local 555, Teachers Union  
"Organized Labor," Official Publication of the  
AFL San Francisco Building Trades Council

ABE WILDER, President, Local 1946,  
United Mine Workers, Balken, Kentucky  
THOMAS HART, Financial Secretary, Local 7,  
AFL Int. Molders Union  
CLEOPHAS T. JACOBS, President-Delegate,  
Local 968, AFL Int. Longshoremen's Assn.  
ROBERT WHILEY, Secretary, Local 49,  
CIO United Packinghouse Workers, New York

DON W. HARRIS, President, District Council 8,  
United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers  
BEN GOLD, Int. President, Fur & Leather Workers  
MAURICE TRAVIS, Int. Secy.-Treas., Mine, Mill  
& Smelter Workers  
JOSEPH SELLY, Int. Pres., American Communica-  
tions Association  
(Unions listed for identification only)

## ENGLAND:

LONDON TRADES COUNCIL, representing  
600,000 members,

"... place on record their horror and dismay  
at the death sentence imposed on Julius and  
Ethel Rosenberg."

## ISRAEL:

WORKERS OF THE FERTILIZER  
AND CHEMICAL WORKS:

"We wish to protest against the death sentences  
of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg."

## FRANCE:

GENERAL CONFEDERATION OF LABOR wired:  
"We strongly protest the death sentences."

## ITALY:

FERNANDO SANTI, Deputy, Italian Parliament,  
and Secretary, Italian General Federation of  
Labor:

"The death sentence against Julius and Ethel  
Rosenberg is creating doubts and pain in the  
hearts of all just men."

## IRELAND:

BELFAST TRADES COUNCIL, representing every  
union member in city, wired the President asking  
for clemency for the Rosenbergs.

## The Appeal for Clemency Is Now Before the President

- Write or wire the President today, asking him to grant executive clemency and commute the death sentence of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.
- Have your local union send a request for clemency to the President.

Issued by?

NATIONAL LABOR COMMITTEE FOR CLEMENCY FOR THE ROSENBERGS

1050 Sixth Avenue • New York 18, N. Y. • BRyant 9-9683

USA 68

OFFICE MEMORANDUM - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC

FROM : SA E. F. DEANE

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE  
JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE  
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

DATE: March 4, 1953

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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Date information received XXXXXX March 2, 1953

Identity of employee who can testify as to the receipt of the exhibit SA E. F. DEANE AND SA J. F. BUCKLEY

The following disposition is being made of the original exhibit:

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Exhibit# 6

( ) Forwarded to you for your information and whatever action you deem appropriate.

Description of exhibit:

DAVID ARON

100-107111

100-107111-694

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SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
MAR 4 1953	
FBI - NEW YORK	

✓ WASHINGTON 6

# Committee To Secure Justice In The Rosenberg Case

JOSEPH BRAININ  
Chairman

DAVID ALMAN  
Executive Secretary

1050 SIXTH AVENUE  
NEW YORK 18, N. Y.  
BRyant 9-9694

January 10, 1952

## SPONSORS (Partial List)

Nelson Algren  
Emily Alman  
Dr. Herbert Aptheker  
Ivan Von Auw  
Dr. Edward K. Barsky  
Prof. E. Berry Burgum  
Alice Hill Byrne  
John F. Clews  
Rev. I. C. Collins  
Rabbi Abraham Cronbach  
Prof. Ephraim Cross  
Marjorie DiSilva  
Dr. Katherine Dodd  
Dr. W. E. B. DuBois  
Gertrude Evans  
Waldo Frank  
Joseph Friedman  
John Gojak  
B. Z. Goldberg  
Shirley Graham  
Nahum Greenberg  
Louise Harding Mott  
James Imbrie  
Rev. Spencer Kennard  
Mrs. Robert Mann Lewis  
Dr. Bernard Lohr  
Dr. John MacArthur  
Mrs. I. M. Mott  
Mrs. Anne Mott  
Capt. Hugh M. Mott  
William A. Rector  
Dr. John L. S. Mott  
Leon Straus  
Lola Timmins  
Elizabeth Todd  
Dr. Leonard Tushnet  
Dr. Gene Waltfish

Dear Friend:

January 14, the day set for the execution of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, will pass and the Rosenbergs will still be alive. The stay they have been granted will last until the President takes some sort of action, and for five days thereafter. This means that the Rosenbergs can be re-sentenced to death, if Executive clemency is not granted, anytime after January 20. We are, of course, heartened by this small success. We wish to urge that you continue your efforts to obtain letters and telegrams to the President urging him to grant Executive Clemency.

Letters should likewise now also go to the Governor of your state, to Congressmen, Mayors, and other officials, urging that they intervene with the President to grant Executive Clemency.

In the past six weeks, we have obtained advertising space in newspapers reaching some five million persons. We have within the short time left to us to reach another five million. We know that we have called upon you before for financial help. We should like to suggest, at this time, that rather than make another appeal, if your son or you have made one already, that you try to arrange a house party or some other sort of fund-raising where urgently needed funds can be raised.

Sincerely,

*David Alman*

DAVID ALMAN  
Executive Secretary



OFFICE MEMORANDUM - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

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FROM : SA E. F. DEANE

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JOSEPH BRANTU

100-107111

100-107111-695

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FBI - NEW YORK	

✓ HARRINGTON

New York, New York  
BYront 9-9694

February 25, 1953

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

FRENCH RABBINATE APPEALS FOR CLEMENCY FOR THE ROSENBERGS

Rosenberg Committee Chairman Questions Whether Rabbis' Plea Was Withheld from President Eisenhower

The Association of French Rabbis, leading body of all the registered Rabbis in France, wrote to President Truman on January 2 appealing to him to grant clemency to Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, it was learned by the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case.

The Rabbinate's appeal was reported in a message sent by the French Committee for Defense of the Rosenbergs, which reads:

"At this time, when the case of the Rosenbergs is again being submitted to the U.S. Supreme Court, the Chief Rabbi of France directed our attention to the fact that on the second of January of this year the Association des Rabbins Français wrote to the President of the U.S. appealing for clemency for the Rosenberg couple.

"The French Rabbinate pleaded for executive clemency on religious and humane grounds 'in the name of our common ideal of justice and mercy in accordance with the Bible.'"

News of the French Rabbinate's appeal prompted the U.S. Rosenberg Committee to ask whether this clemency appeal too had been withheld from the Chief Executive as happened in the case of the message sent by His Holiness Pope Pius XII.

A delegation representing the National Rosenberg Committee, which queried the Justice Department on this matter on Tuesday, February 24, was informed by the Justice Department spokesman that it would "take time" to determine whether the Department had even received the plea.

Commenting on the Justice Department's reply, Joseph Brainin, Chairman of the National Rosenberg Committee declared: "The Justice Department's evasive reply with regard to the French Rabbinate's clemency plea, following on the heels of the admission that the Pope's message was not shown to either President Truman or President Eisenhower must raise serious questions as to whether or not there has been a deliberate plot by high-placed government officials to conceal the facts in the Rosenberg Case from the President's attention.

"It is a shocking thing that the Department which is charged with responsibility for dispensing justice in our country admits that it treats messages from world dignitaries with either a careless disregard for their contents or a callous policy of file-and-forget.

"In either case, it is time for a full-scale investigation to determine why these incidents have occurred and to see to it that the full facts in the Rosenberg Case are brought to President Eisenhower's attention so that he can give adequate consideration to the widespread request that he reconsider his decision denying clemency.

Commenting on the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals action in granting a stay of execution to the Rosenbergs so that their request for a new trial on grounds of "fraud and perjury" can be submitted to the Supreme Court Brainin observed: "It is now evident to millions that full justice has not yet been done in the Rosenberg Case. Only a new trial can do that and dispel the grave doubts that the electric chair can never erase."

The Committee has urged that messages for clemency and a new trial be sent to President Eisenhower and U.S. Attorney General Brownell.

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DR. HAROLD C. UREY

100-107111

100-107111-696

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MAR 4 1953	
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✓ HALLINGTON	
6	

## Rosenberg Sentence Queried

**Dr. Harold C. Urey, Nobel Prize Winner and  
renowned nuclear scientist**

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

After reading the testimony of the Rosenberg case I find that I cannot put to rest my doubts about the verdict and wish to cite the following points:

(1) Max Elitcher's testimony is of doubtful value. He says that he and Julius talked about espionage but never transferred any information for some five years. This doesn't seem probable to me.

(2) No certain conspiracy between Sobell and Rosenberg is established.

(3) The connections to others than Ruth and David Greenglass are not established. Miss Bentley was unable to identify the telephone voice that said, "This is Julius" with the voice of Julius Rosenberg. If "Julius" did not refer to him in this case, it probably did not when Harry Gold said, "I came from Julius" when he met Greenglass in New Mexico. From Gold's testimony it seems that he knew nothing of Rosenberg at all. It seems unbelievable to me that the name of an arch conspirator would be used in such identification phrases.

(4) No contact between the Rosenbergs and Anatoli A. Yakovlev is established.

(5) The Government's case rests on the testimony of Ruth and David Greenglass. He had pleaded guilty, but had not been sentenced and hoped for clemency. She has never been charged and tried, obviously it seems as a reward for her testimony. A family feud between the Greenglasses and Rosenbergs existed because of a business altercation. The Rosenbergs' testimony flatly contradicted that of the Greenglasses.

### Testimony of Rosenbergs

I found the Rosenbergs' testimony more believable than that of the Greenglasses, although I realize that I have not had the jurors' advantage of hear-

ing and seeing the witnesses. Is it customary for spies to be paid in wrist watches and console tables? Greenglass and Fuchs were paid in cash. The Rosenbergs appear to have been as poor as churchmice and the statement that Julius was spending \$50 or \$75 a night in night clubs seems to me to be a very doubtful one. Had he done this, he would have been obviously and unaccountably rich to all his associates.

However, even if the verdict is correct, I am amazed at the unequal punishment for the same crime. For the very same conspiracy Ruth Greenglass was never brought to trial, though she admitted her guilt on the witness stand; David Greenglass got fifteen years; Morton Sobell and Harry Gold got thirty years, and Ethel and Julius Rosenberg got death. Only the last two took the witness stand and maintained their innocence. If capital punishment is to be given in the future for espionage I should like to have it introduced in a case for which the evidence rests on the testimony of witnesses who did not stand to profit from their testimony. I do not regard self-confessed criminals as reliable witnesses.

We are engaged in a fight with the tyrannical Government of the U. S. S. R. We wish to win the approval and loyalty of the good people of the world. Would it not be embarrassing if, after the execution of the Rosenbergs, it could be shown that the United States had executed two innocent people and let a guilty one go completely free? And, remember, somewhere there is a representative of the U. S. S. R. who knows what the facts are.

I strongly urge a careful reconsideration of this sentence.

HAROLD C. UREY.

Chicago, Jan. 5, 1953.

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Date information received March 2, 1953

Identity of employee who can testify as to the receipt of the exhibit SA E. F. DEANE

The following disposition is being made of the original exhibit:

(x) Placed in NY file 100-107111 Serial           
Exhibit#         

( ) Forwarded to you for your information and whatever action you deem appropriate.

Description of exhibit:

SA E. F. DEANE

100-107111

100-107111-697

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
MAR 4 1953	
FBI - NEW YORK	

J. HARRINGTON  
#6

Dear Mr. President:

I am writing this letter to ask you to exercise clemency in the case of the death sentences given by the Honorable Irving R. Kaufman to Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

"From the standpoint of justice, I think the conviction rests on too shaky a foundation. No need for me to detail the risk of accepting in a conspiracy charge evidence of confessed conspirators who stand to profit from turning State's evidence. This conviction was obtained during a period of mounting hysteria by evidence of witnesses whom the law considers unreliable because of the very hope of reward or mitigation. Besides the general hysteria generated by fear and hate of communism which was interjected into that trial, it appears that there may have been the influence of anti-Semitism in a reverse sort of way. The trial judge was Jewish, the prosecutor was Jewish, and the defendants in the conspiracy trial were mostly, if not all, Jewish. In the light of the fact that many of the idealistic Jews, especially in New York City where the trial was held, have been tinged with leanings toward Communism, there may have been unconsciously an effort to lean over backward against the Jews who were accused of obtaining espionage information for the benefit of the U.S.S.R. I think the likelihood that the sketches made by Greenglass (who had no more than a high school education, which included no course in physics) said by him to have illustrated material picked up from overheard conversations at Los Alamos while he worked as a mechanic could hardly have done the great damage feared by Judge Kaufman. Atomic scientists tell us that it would take pages of fine print material and accurate information to intelligently expound the structure of the atomic bomb.

On the side of mercy, never before has the death sentence been imposed on those guilty of espionage in times of peace, especially where it seems probable that, in spite of Judge Kaufman's expressed concern at the effect of the information supposed to have been turned in, it did not in the slightest aid the "U.S.A." As a matter of course, if the espionage were really for the benefit of the U.S.A., it would be irrelevant, but it certainly could not be irrelevant in the matter of fixing the penalty of death. To further detail elements which make the conviction untrustworthy would only prolong the length of this letter.

Under these circumstances, it seems utterly disproportionate to the offense for this couple with two young children to be put to death. There seems to be doubt as to their guilt. In view of that doubt, there should not be carried out a sentence which will work an irretrievable result if future developments show the pair were innocent.

I join the host of persons who have petitioned you to commute these sentences. I hope you will take this opportunity to perform that deed of mercy before the termination of your term."

Sincerely,

James H. Wolfe

(letter written to Emanuel H. Bloch  
by James H. Wolfe, Chief Justice of  
the Supreme Court of the State of  
Utah)

OFFICE MEMORANDUM - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC

DATE: March 4, 1953

FROM : SA E. J. DUFF

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SUBJECT: NATIONAL DEFENSE TO SECURE  
JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE  
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

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Description of exhibit:

71891 ARTHUR L. STANFORD

REV. JAMES I. BEVAN

REV. JAMES I. BEVAN

100-107111

100-107111-698

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAR 4 1953	
FBI - NEW YORK	

6

J. H. HARRIS



January 22nd, 1953.

AN OPEN LETTER TO PRESIDENT DWIGHT EISENHOWER

Requesting Clemency For Julius and Ethel Rosenberg on Religious and Moral Grounds

From: Rabbi Abraham L. Feinberg, Holy Blossom Temple, Toronto, Canada,  
Rev. James M. Finlay, Carlton Street United Church, Toronto, Canada,  
Rev. William P. Jenkins, First Unitarian Church, Toronto, Canada.

Fifteen hundred Protestant clergymen in the United States recently signed an open letter to your predecessor, asking executive clemency for Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, now under sentence of death as convicted atom spies. The undersigned clergy of a United Church, a Unitarian Church and a Jewish Synagog in Toronto, Canada, as individuals, add their plea to that of the 1500, on grounds of religion, morality and humane sentiment.

We believe that Western democracy must guard itself against infection by the political brutality of the totalitarian despotism against whose ruthless power it is being forced to struggle for existence. The periodic execution of spies, for which the peace-time and unprecedented Rosenberg death penalty may provide an American pattern, should be allowed to remain a Soviet monopoly. The democratic cause needs no methods of vengeance and terror to preserve its internal security.

We believe that a moral conflict requires strict adherence to moral principles. The West has an opportunity in the Rosenberg case to prove that the spirit and conduct of its people can be moderate and disciplined even under severe provocation. Such an example to millions of people throughout the world, especially in "neutral" lands whose favour is sought, would be more effective in the propaganda war than the extreme punishment of the Rosenbergs, who will be prevented from further activity no less by life imprisonment than by death.

We believe that the claim of Western democracy to be the bastion of religion must be validated in act as well as word. The Judeo-Christian tradition profoundly questions the official exercise of the death penalty by the State. If the teachings of religion are true, the ultimate inner spiritual health and


...../2

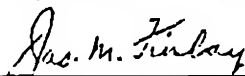
wholeness of Western civilisation can be served more effectively by tempering justice with mercy, rather than by implementing the letter of the penal code.

We believe that Communist pressures are actually hindering the growth of humanitarian support for clemency to the Rosenbergs -- perhaps by design, to reap the propaganda benefit of their so-called "martyrdom".

Our request bears no relation to the question of guilt; the Rosenbergs have received every possible legal protection over a two-year period from the highest courts of law. We are not motivated by the totally-unjustifiable charge of anti-Semitism, which reeks with hypocrisy when inspired by a regime guilty of the Prague trials and the fantastic anti-Jewish program currently being organized behind the Iron Curtain. We have little interest in comparing the Rosenberg electric-chair verdict with the far-lighter sentences meted out in England to Klaus Fuchs and Alan Nunn May (now free), and to the convicted Canadian spies, who were all under the jurisdiction of different laws.

Our primary concern is that the Rosenberg penalty represent basic, abiding concepts of justice and humanitarianism as taught by Christianity and Judaism. These ideals are the permanent, precious fabric of Western democracy, and the guarantee of its right to existence. Because the Rosenberg case puts them to a dramatic test, we respectfully take the liberty to send you this appeal for clemency.

  
Abraham L. Feinberg,  
Holy Blossom Synagogue, Toronto.

  
James M. Finlay,  
Carlton Street United Church, Toronto.

  
William P. Jenkins,  
First Unitarian Church, Toronto.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC  
FROM : SA T. F. DEWE  
SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEES TO SECURE  
JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE  
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

DATE: March 4, 1953

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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Description of exhibit:

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100-107111

100-107111-699

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SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
MAR 11 1953	
FBI - NEW YORK	

T. F. DEWE

THE *Nation*

## Mercy for the Rosenbergs

**W**HETHER Julius and Ethel Rosenberg live or die, their case will be tried over and over again in the minds of people everywhere. One need not question the ability or good faith of Judge Kaufman to recognize that there are weak spots in the evidence on which the Rosenbergs were convicted and sentenced. But at this eleventh hour such considerations are almost irrelevant. What remains important as the day of execution approaches are deeper considerations of humanity and mercy and an honest weighing of the Rosenbergs' offense against the irrevocable punishment they face. It is not necessary to challenge their guilt; it is essential to ask whether the crime they committed, in the circumstances under which they committed it, justifies death. By refusing to grant the Rosenbergs judicial clemency Judge Kaufman last week reiterated his belief that it does.

Now President Truman must ask himself that question, and we profoundly hope he will find a different answer. Otherwise his conscience and that of the American people will be heavily burdened. We have not yet hardened ourselves to endure the ruthless dictates of "political justice"; we still reject concepts of vengeance and exemplary punishment. If the Rosenbergs die, we shall feel that both concepts presided at their execution.

It would be absurd to minimize the crime of which they were convicted. Whether or not it was "worse than murder," as Judge Kaufman declared, it was bad enough. But it was not treason, and it was not spying in behalf of an enemy country—however hard it is to keep that in mind in the atmosphere of cold war. Judge Kaufman said that the Rosenbergs were not spies, but that they were traitors. That is a very different matter. In his opinion, they were traitors because they gave away atomic secrets to the Soviet Union. But in the end, he says, one of the arguments against their execution, he provides a new and possibly stronger one. For if their sentence is based only upon acts committed during the war, the contention that they were enlisted in a "conspiracy to destroy their own country" loses its force. Certainly they were not free to "decide for themselves" whether or not atom secrets should be given to Russia. But is not their undeniable guilt modified by the fact that Russia was our ally in the war and that our government was going to great lengths to keep it powerful and on our side? The Judge tries to brush aside this uncomfortable question by pointing out that the Rosenbergs' spying continued "right down to 1950." In doing so he falls into a trap of his own making—his previous asser-

The truth is, Judge Kaufman denies any validity to the extenuating effect of our war-time alliance with Russia by citing as a precedent the case of the German spies and saboteurs who dipped into this country in 1942. Few protests were heard, he says, against their execution after a military trial. He makes nothing of the fact that these spies were working for an enemy with which we were at war—our major enemy.

He ignores completely a further fact which would demolish this precedent, even were it a legitimate one. There were other German saboteurs who slipped into the United States after the lot he refers to. They were also tried and sentenced to death. But they were not executed while the war lasted, and when it ended and the problem of dealing with them arose, their sentence was commuted and they were sent to federal prison. The complete story of the German spies would provide an excellent precedent for reducing, not confirming, the sentence against the Rosenbergs.

THE Judge also did his best to counter the plea that the death sentence is far out of line with the penalties for similar offenses in Britain and Canada. Klaus Fuchs, he says, received the maximum punishment possible under British law, and both Fuchs and Alan Nunn May pleaded guilty; in any case this country is under no obligation to "blindly follow the law of a foreign nation." One can only urge, in answer, that when our own law permits, we would do well to follow so pertinent an example of restraint and humanity. The alternative to a death sentence in the Rosenberg case would be a prison term of thirty years in prison, as compared with the famous grass-green boots. Thirty years would seem to be enough to see the last of one.

We connect these words to President Truman in the firm belief that no final act would better prove his courage and independence than the granting of amnesty to these two convicted spies.

Issued by: National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case  
1030 Sixth Avenue, New York 18, N. Y. • BRyant 9-9694

OFFICE MEMORANDUM - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC

FROM : SA T. E. STANE

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE  
JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE  
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

DATE: March 4, 1953

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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RECEIVED STANE STANE

100-107111

100-107111-700

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAR 4 1953	
FBI - NEW YORK	

✓ FAIRLIE

6

Room 1600  
342 Madison Ave.  
New York 17, N. Y.

Re: The Rosenberg Case

January 8, 1953.

Dear Colleague,

We send you this statement in support of the application by Julius and Ethel Rosenberg for Executive Clemency. We do so regardless of our views as to the propriety of their conviction, but because we believe that under all the circumstances the execution of the death penalty against them will not serve the best interests of the United States and would not conform to the great traditions of our jurisprudence.

The Rosenbergs were convicted of the crime of conspiracy to commit espionage. As serious as is that offense against the State, it is not nearly as grave as the crime of treason, the most extreme offense in the hierarchy of crimes against the State.

It is common knowledge that in the entire history of our country, not even for the grave crime of treason, has any person convicted by a non-military court in peace time, paid the extreme penalty. Even in recent cases, such persons as Axis Sally, Tokyo Rose, Ezra Pound and Robert Best, who actively aided and supported enemy nations with which we were at war, were spared the ultimate penalty. The Rosenbergs were not charged with treason.

The offense for which they were convicted was not that of giving aid and comfort to an enemy of the United States but to a nation which was an ally of this country during a great war and is even today a nation with which we are at peace. Clearly, therefore, the Rosenbergs' crime, although we would not disparage its gravity, was not of the extremity of treason itself. To apply the death penalty to the Rosenbergs under these circumstances would be cruel and unusual.

If the same punishment is administered to them as may be administered in the most extreme cases of treason, the fundamental isolation of treason and its distinction from other crimes against the State as contemplated by the Framers of the Constitution, will have been lost. The incongruity of the execution of the punishment of death in this case is emphasized by the fact that even persons convicted of the most heinous crime against the State--treason--have not been given the death penalty. To apply that penalty where the individuals concerned gave assistance to a nation which was an ally of the United States--no matter in how unfriendly and hostile a light we may regard the ally today--would confound the fundamental principles of our traditional justice.

We must be aware that a crime against the State arouses the most intense passion among those devoted to the nation and its interests. It is not difficult when confronted with such a crime at a critical period in history, to allow that passion to generate an exaggeration of the effect of the crime. It is in

this light that the comments of the Trial Judge at the time of sentence may be understood. He declared:

"What the Rosenbergs did in putting into the hands of the Russians the A bomb years before our best scientists predicted Russia would perfect the bomb, has already caused, in my opinion, the Communist aggression in Korea with the resulting casualties exceeding 50,000..."

It was in the light of this reaction of the Trial Judge that he imposed the sentence of death. But, his thoughts and his words at the critical moment of conviction may be better evaluated in the calmer perspective afforded by distance from the event itself. Many reasons have been advanced for the outbreak of war in Korea. But no responsible person today would objectively lay responsibility therefor at the door of the Rosenbergs. Nor, indeed, has subsequent analysis supported the suggestion even that the Rosenbergs were responsible for giving to Russia the secret of the Atom bomb "years before our best scientists predicted Russia would perfect the bomb". The known facts are "that there were no unpublished secrets concerning atomic weapons and no secret laws of nature available only to a few" (Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer) and that "the principles that have been used were well known to the international scientific world in 1940" (Smyth Report, Official Report of U.S. Gov't. Atomic Energy Development, 1945).

The sentence having been rendered and it having been within statutory limits, precedent made it impossible for the appellate courts to reduce or commute it. It is precisely in such a situation that the importance of the power of executive clemency becomes manifest. It is only by virtue of the exercise of such power that a clear injustice may be averted.

It is important at this junction in history to demonstrate to the world that the United States proceeds against those who are regarded as even the most serious criminals against the State only on the basis of its recognized processes of law. It will not do this country good to bring about the death of the Rosenbergs for espionage while we punish only with imprisonment those who devoted themselves during the war to accomplishing the defeat of the United States. The incongruity involved in such disparate treatment carries a suspicion of vindictiveness and of oppression because of political views unworthy of our great democratic tradition.

This conclusion is fortified by the fact that a conviction for treason could not have been obtained on the basis of the accomplice testimony which supported the conviction for conspiracy to commit espionage in this case.

For these reasons, we submit that the petition for clemency should be granted and that the death sentence should be commuted to life imprisonment.

We respectfully suggest that members of the Bar write and wire to the President of the United States requesting that he grant clemency to the Rosenbergs.

Very truly yours,

*Stephen Crane*

*Michael B. Atkins*



OFFICE MEMORANDUM - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC

DATE: March 4, 1953

FROM : SA E. F. DEANE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE  
JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE  
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

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Description of exhibit: LABOR COMMITTEE TO SECURE CLEMENCY FOR THE ROSENBERGS

JULIUS ZELAZO

ANDREW LEREDU

ALEX SIROTA

ABE WEISFELD

IRVING DWORKIN

100-107111

100-107111-701

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAR 4 1953	
FBI - NEW YORK	

✓ HALLINGTON

LABOR COMMITTEE TO SECURE CLEMENCY  
FOR THE ROSENBERGS  
1050 Sixth Avenue New York 18, N.Y.  
BRyant 9-9694

PRESS RELEASE

For Immediate Release

C.I.O. SHOE, A.F.L. JEWELERS, C.I.O. FURNITURE LOCALS

URGE CLEMENCY FOR ROSENBERGS

CIO United Shoe Workers' Local 65, AFL Jewelry Workers' Local 1, and CIO Furniture Workers' Local 140 are the latest union groups to call on President Truman to commute the death sentences of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, the National Labor Committee for Clemency for the Rosenbergs has announced.

The CIO Shoe Local's action came at a recent meeting of its Executive Board, Julius Zelazo, Board chairman informed the Labor Committee.

The AFL Jewelers' Local, following unanimous approval of its Executive Board, authorized its president, Andrew Leredu, to send President Truman a telegram declaring that the AFL local "takes no position on the issues in the case" but that "we feel very strongly that the death penalty in this case would constitute cruel and unusual punishment."

Alex Sirota, Manager of CIO Furniture Local 140, wired President Truman: "On behalf of 2,500 members of our local union, we urge you exercise Executive Clemency in Rosenberg case. Regardless of guilt or innocence of these two people, our membership feels that the death penalty is too severe and urges you to stop execution."

The Secretary of the Labor Committee, Abe Weisburd, also announced that the New York Branch of the National Union of Marine Cooks and Stewards sent a message to the White House through its Port Agent, Irving Dvorin, stating in part: "The entire history of the U.S. does not show a single case where a death sentence was imposed during peacetime for 'conspiracy to commit espionage'.... Urge you grant Executive Clemency for Julius and Ethel Rosenberg."

In announcing the unionists' clemency action, the Labor Committee called on all unionists throughout the United States to appeal to President Truman to grant clemency to the Rosenbergs.

The Committee said, "The death sentence, which is unprecedented, has evoked shock and a feeling that it is cruel and inhuman. Many prominent lawyers, religious leaders and a growing number of union leaders have expressed their doubt as to the due process accorded the Rosenbergs at the trial."

It added, "We support the position of the Rev. John Paul Jones of the Union Church of Bay Ridge (Presbyterian) who has said, 'If a serious miscarriage of justice has taken place, there will be an opportunity to correct it, at least in part.'"

OFFICE MEMORANDUM - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC

DATE: March 4, 1953

FROM : SA E. F. DEANE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE  
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BETTY STEVER'S

100-107111

100-107111-702

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
MAR 4 1953	
FBI - NEW YORK	

J. HARRINGTON

6

to: Daily Worker

from: National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case  
1050 6th Ave.  
New York City

By Betty Starnes

She holds her head high and watches her 3½ year old son proudly as he scribbles on the small slate blackboard. His large brown eyes are very intent on the chalk marks and his full little mouth is pursed with concentration.

She touches his forehead and smooths his soft blonde hair gently.

"He has a cold," she says. "But the fever is down and I thought I'd let him play awhile this afternoon."

All over America mothers keep their children inside when they have winter colds, and caress their children's faces as they make sure the fever is gone. All over America mothers watch their children playing.

But this young woman who holds her head high with love and pride is Helen Sobell, who is fighting every day and every night to save the lives of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg and to free her husband, Morton, framed to 30 years in the case.

And the child is Mark Sobell, whose father Thanksgiving Eve was sent to Alcatraz, one of the worst prisons in America, a prison for hardened, incorrigible criminals.

"I work at the office of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg case, every day," she said. "And I speak several times a week."

She's a little over five feet tall and slightly built. I looked at her and said, "Have you had a physical check-up? Are you taking vitamins? You have to take care of yourself when you're working so hard."

"I don't have that much time to think about myself," she said, and began to speak of her husband.

"They are trying to destroy Morty by sending him to Alcatraz," she said. "They want him to name innocent people as spies and admit a crime he never committed. They've been vicious, they've shown him nasty anonymous letters and told him rumors that I might leave him.

"They've sent him to Alcatraz and the Rosenbergs to a death sentence because they will not become informers."

She paused a moment and brushed back her short dark hair. Then she said with quiet intensity, "I will fight every hour of every day for 30 years," and the dignity and strength that struggle gives to a human being were in the lines that deepened in her soft round face and in the way her small hands tightened into fists.

She told of how the parole officer spoke to her every week when she visited Morton at the West Street House of Detention, where he was held from March until November. "He used to say to me, 'Morton could have helped himself, but he didn't. You could have helped Morton, too, but you haven't,'

"And, the FBI said to me right after he was arrested, 'You'll be surprised at how much you'll remember after you've worked with us for awhile. Your baby needs his father'.

"I'll never remember anything I didn't remember before," she said.

"There is nothing to remember."

She has been pressured by the FBI, the press, the radio and the penal system, but she is not fighting alone. People from all over America, of all religions and nationalities, and millions throughout the world have spoken out to save the Rosenbergs, and to free her husband.

It is this that is in her voice as she speaks, in the clear, simple way that makes everyone who hears her feel that she speaks directly to them. It is because she knows that people will listen and fight together with her. It is her faith in the people that gives her the strength to

We sit in the sunny little apartment in upper Manhattan and she gathers together pieces of a puzzle Mark had been playing with.

These simple, ordinary things, a child's puzzle, a blackboard, make FBI threats even uglier and make this mother's fight, the people's fight, even more important. I thought, we live in a time when these things happen to ordinary people and ordinary people are fighting back.

She looked at the blackboard. "I remember when Morty shopped for it," she said. "He shopped so carefully, he made sure it was real slate and not just paper-covered cardboard."

Mark stopped working at the blackboard. "Where's the rest?" he asked, pointing to the puzzle.

She showed him. "I hope you don't mind if he interrupts every now and then," she said. "He likes to be part of things."

Mark is always part of things, even when Helen visited Morton at the West Street prison. "We went in a family group," she said. "Mark and my 13-year old daughter Sydney and Morty's parents. We were separated from him by a thick glass wall, we had to talk to him by telephone. Mark always asked to speak first."

Mark put down his chalk and came over to me. "Can I sit close to you?" he asked, with a warm, sweet smile. And he snuggled up to me.

"He's not shy of strangers," I said.

"He isn't afraid of people," she said.

I looked at this smiling child who held my hand so confidently, a child who has visited his father in prison every week. He is part of his mother's love and struggle, part of a people's victory, a child who has learned courage and faith in people before he has learned to write letters on a blackboard.

The family is very close, although Morton has been imprisoned for more than two years. Helen showed me a letter he wrote from West Street. "He was only allowed 3 letters a week," she said, holding out a letter closely written in ink on both sides of the paper, and folded into three parts.

"It can be cut on the folds so each of us has a part," she said. "One for Mark And one for Sydney and one for me."

What has her life been like, this 34 year old women who keeps her family united, who leads a fight to save the Rosenbergs and to save her husband from the living death of 30 years in Alcatraz?

She learned the fight to be alive when she was 17 and a victim of infantile paralysis. "The doctors said I would never walk again," she said. "I was strapped in a cast, flat on my back, in bed for six months. In about a year I walked again."

Today she stands and walks very straight with no mark of the disease.

As a physicist, she has fought for her right as a woman to work in a field where women are discriminated against. She majored in science, mathematics and education at Wilson Teachers' College in her home city, Washington, D.C. She wasn't able to attend her graduation exercises in 1940 because she was pregnant with her daughter Sydney.

During World War II, she worked as a physicist at the National Bureau of Standards in Washington. A paper she wrote on facilitating the measurement of optical glass was published by the government.

She met Morton when he was working in Washington, and later they worked for General Electric in Schenectady, New York. She was an engineer's assistant, he an ~~ex~~ engineer.

She smiled, remembering a happy time. "We worked <sup>there</sup> together and ate lunch together," she said. "And once we took Sydney in our #37 Dodge coupe for a vacation in Canada."



She wanted more education, so she took more physics and more mathematics at Rensselaer Polytechnical Institute in Troy, N.Y. She wanted to know more science, to have the freedom of more knowledge of the natural world.

As we were talking, Sydney came home from school, carrying her books and an ice cream cone for Mark. Helen left the house with me to go down to do some work for the Committee. Sydney was practicing her piano lesson and Mark smiled goodbye, his face happily smeared with chocolate ice cream.

A few weeks ago, Helen was speaking to a group of people at a house party given to raise funds to save the Rosenbergs and to free her husband.

"If they die, it's your death, too," she said. "While Morty is in prison, the handcuffs are on your wrists, too.

"Will you let your sister and brother, Ethel and Julie, die?

"Will you let your brother, Morty, die the living death of 30 years in prison?"

And to this small brave woman who holds her head high with love and pride and struggle, the people are answering, They shall not die.

###

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, NEW YORK

DATE: MAR 5 1953

FROM : *RBM* SAC, WFO (100-25474)SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE  
ROSENBERG CASE

[REDACTED] of known reliability, furnished Special Agent EUGENE J. GARBUTT on February 13, 1953, a copy of a printed form which she stated was given to her by [REDACTED]

This printed form indicated an organization titled "National Labor Committee for Clemency for the Rosenbergs," 1050 6th Avenue, New York 18, New York, was circulating a clemency appeal on behalf of the Rosenbergs. The form contains the names of 21 individuals, all of whom are apparently connected with labor unions throughout the United States. b7D

The information contained on the above-mentioned form is being set out verbatim and copies of this letter are being furnished interested offices for their information.

It is noted that [REDACTED] was described as a current Communist Party member by [REDACTED] on October 3, 1952, to Special Agent WINFRED H. ANDERS. b7D

"APPEAL FOR EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY  
FOR ETHEL AND JULIUS ROSENBERG

"We, the undersigned union officers, wish to add our names to those listed, who have signed the following appeal:

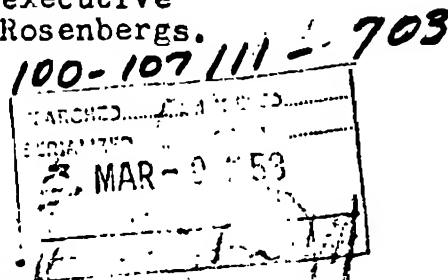
"Dear Mr. President:

"The imposition of the death sentence for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg has shocked public opinion throughout the world, because of its unwarranted severity.

"Since the courts have failed to act, it is now solely within your power to exercise executive clemency to prevent the execution of the Rosenbergs.

EJG/hls

1-Louisville	1-Seattle
1-Detroit	1-Miami
1-Newark	1-Butte
1-Springfield	1-New Orleans
1-Albany	1-WFO [REDACTED]
1-WFO 100-12577	

b7D


"May we urge that you grant clemency. Such an act on your part would be greeted throughout the world as a sign of humanity.

"Respectfully,

"ABE WILDER, President, Local 1946,  
United Mine Workers of America,  
Balkan, Kentucky

"MAX TAUBER, Secretary,  
Local 1175, Sign Painters Union,  
A. F. of L.  
Miami, Florida

"ALEX SIROTA, Business Manager,  
Local 140, United Furniture  
Workers of America, C.I.O.  
New York, N. Y.

"CLEOPHAS T. JACOBS,  
President-Delegate, Local 968,  
Int. Longshoremen's Assn., A. F. of L.  
Brooklyn, New York

"ANDREW LEREDU, President,  
Local 1, Int. Jewelry Workers Union,  
A. F. of L.  
New York, N. Y.

"CLARENCE H. CARR, President,  
District 3, Int. Fur & Leather  
Workers Union of U. S. and Canada  
Gloversville, N. Y.

"LEO D. SHAFFER, President, Northwest  
Local 163, United Auto Workers of  
America, C.I.O.  
Detroit, Michigan

"STEPHAN KRAVATH, Chairman,  
Local 54, United Shoe Workers  
of America, C.I.O.  
Clifton, N. J.

"DON W. HARRIS, President,  
District Council No. 8,  
United Electrical, Radio & Machine  
Workers of America  
Rock Island, Ill.

"THOMAS HART, Financial Secretary,  
Local 7, Int. Molders Union, A. F. of L.,  
Jersey City, N. J.

"RAYMOND E. GRAHAM, Chairman,  
Local 16, Int. Mine, Mill & Smelter  
Workers  
Great Falls, Montana

"ROSE RUSSELL, Legislative Director,  
Local 555, Teachers Union  
New York, N. Y.

"ROBERT WHILEY, Secretary,  
Local 49, United Packinghouse Workers  
of America, C.I.O.

"GEORGE J. GIANNOVIS, Secretary  
Local 845, Int. Brotherhood of  
Painters, A. F. of L.  
Lansing, Mich.

"RUBIN MARCUS, Business Manager  
Local 107, Paper Bag Workers  
A. F. of L.  
New York, N. Y.

"WILLIAM D. FRANCE, Committeeman,  
Progressive Miners of America,  
Gillespie, Ill.

"ANDREW NELSON, President,  
Local 207, Int. Longshoremen's &  
Warehousemen's Union  
New Orleans, La.

"RICHARD BISHOP, Patrolman,  
National Union, Marine Cooks  
and Stewards  
New York, N. Y.

WFO 100-25474

"FRANK GERBER, Secretary-Treasurer,  
Local 23-46, Int. Woodworkers of  
America, C.I.O.  
Bellingham, Wash.

"MILTON E. GOLDMAN, Division Director  
Local 1199, Retail Drug Employees Union  
New York, N. Y.

"(Unions listed for identification only)

"NAME	UNION	TITLE	ADDRESS
-------	-------	-------	---------

"Please return to: NATIONAL LABOR COMMITTEE FOR  
CLEMENCY FOR THE ROSENBERGS  
1050 Sixth Avenue, New York 18, N. Y."

For the particular interest of the Washington Field Office, it is noted the title and first three paragraphs of the above-mentioned form were abstracted and used as a basis for mimeographed petition issued by the Washington Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, 930 F Street, N. W., Room 519, Washington 4, D. C.

The above-mentioned form and the petition are being placed in [REDACTED]

b7D

March 5, 1953

Dear Mr. Boardman:

This hand bill was  
mailed to me last week.  
I spoke to your agent  
Tom Curran on the phone  
regarding same to-day. You  
may want to have it for  
future reference for the  
"Natl Committee to Secure  
Justice in The Rosenberg Case".

All the success in the  
world to you and your  
men.

EX-18470

Sincerely  
Martin J. Hagan

100-10111-703A

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAR 10 1953	
FBI - NEW YORK	

FILE # 100-107111

SUBJECT ROSENBERG/SOBELL COMMITTEE

SERIAL 705 DATE 3-5-53

CONSISTING OF 1 PAGES

is exempt from disclosure, in its entirety, under (b)(7)(D) as information contained in this serial would identify an informant to whom an expressed promise of confidentiality has been given. This information includes dates and places of meetings which were attended by a limited number of people known to the informant and/or information from these meetings and situations in which an informant was in close contact with members of these organizations, disclosure of which would reveal his identity.

**FILE #** 100-107111

**SUBJECT** ROSENBERG/SOBELL COMMITTEE

**SERIAL** 706 **DATE** 3-5-53

**CONSISTING OF** 1 **PAGES**

is exempt from disclosure, in its entirety, under (b)(7)(D) as information contained in this serial would identify an informant to whom an expressed promise of confidentiality has been given. This information includes dates and places of meetings which were attended by a limited number of people known to the informant and/or information from these meetings and situations in which an informant was in close contact with members of these organizations, disclosure of which would reveal his identity.



## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, New York (100-107111)

DATE: 3/5/53

FROM : THOMAS J. MC ANDREWS, SA

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE  
JUSTICE FOR THE ROSENBERGS  
IS-R

Mr. Hennrich at the Bureau, at 12:15 p.m. 3/5/53, requested that a copy of the "Bergen Evening Record" containing advertisements of the captioned committee which made reference to SA JOHN A. HARRINGTON be obtained and forwarded to the Bureau today, 3/5/53, attention of Mr. Hennrich.

I gave this information to SA HOWARD H. WALLACE with instructions that he see to it that the newspaper clipping be sent to Mr. Hennrich today.

TJM:FC

100-107111-707

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
MAR 5 1953	
FBI - NEW YORK	

J. A. Harrington

MR. BOARDMAN  
MR. WHEELAN  
MR. MOORE  
MR. MAGLEMAN  
MR. HARRINGTON  
MR. TOLSON  
MR. LADD  
MR. CLEGG  
MR. GLAVIN  
MR. NICHOLS  
MR. ROSEN  
MR. TRACY  
MR. Egan  
MR. Gurnea  
MR. Harbo  
MR. Hendon  
MR. Jones  
MR. Quinn  
MR. Nease  
MR. Pennington  
MR. Starnes  
MR. Tamm  
MR. Trotter  
MR. W.C. Sullivan  
MR. Tele. Room  
MR. Holmes  
Miss Gandy

290 Broadway  
New York 7, New York

March 6, 1953

Mr. Charles F. Earley  
2057 County Road  
Westbury, New York

Dear Mr. Earley:

I wish to thank you for your letter of February 25, 1953, with enclosures.

Your interest in making this information available to this office is indeed appreciated. You may be assured it will receive appropriate attention.

Very truly yours,

JAH:IM  
100-107111

LELAND V. BOARDMAN  
Special Agent in Charge

100-107111-708

AIR-TEL

BUREAU (REGISTERED MAIL)  
BOSTON (AIR MAIL) (REGISTERED)  
NEW HAVEN (REGISTERED MAIL)  
NEW YORK (REGISTERED MAIL)  
NEWARK (REGISTERED MAIL)  
BALTIMORE (REGISTERED MAIL)  
(wFc) WASHINGTON (REGISTERED MAIL)  
MORFOLK (AIR MAIL) (REGISTERED)

SAC, PH

3/6/53

DAYLET

COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE, IS - C. PH 82-9.  
ADVISED YESTERDAY THAT DELEGATES FROM ALL EASTERN SEABOARD CHAPTERS OF  
CAPTIONED COMMITTEE WILL MEET IN PHILADELPHIA AT ESSEX HOTEL ON 3/10/53  
AT 8:30 P.M. INFORMANT REPORTED THAT 20 TO 25 DELEGATES ARE EXPECTED.  
ANY OFFICE HAVING AN INFORMANT WHO CAN ATTEND THIS MEETING AS DELEGATE  
IS REQUESTED TO ADVISE PHILADELPHIA IN ORDER THAT ARRANGEMENTS CAN BE  
MADE FOR BEST UTILIZATION OF INFORMANT.

ABBATICCHIO

CSU:ers  
100-37667

100-107111-709

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAR 7 1953	
FBI - NEW YORK	

J. A. Harrington

FILE # 100-107111

SUBJECT ROSENBERG/SOBELL COMMITTEE

SERIAL 710 DATE 3-6-53

CONSISTING OF 1 PAGE

is exempt from disclosure, in its entirety, under (b)(7)(D) as information contained in this serial would identify an informant to whom an expressed promise of confidentiality has been given. This information includes dates and places of meetings which were attended by a limited number of people known to the informant and/or information from these meetings and situations in which an informant was in close contact with members of these organizations, disclosure of which would reveal his identity.

SAC, Newark

March 6, 1953

Director, FBI (100-387835)

**NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE  
JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE  
INTERNAL SECURITY - C**

For the information of the Newark Office, the New York Office has advised that an advertisement appeared in the "Bergen Evening Record," a New Jersey newspaper, on March 2, 1953, which was placed in the newspaper by the New Jersey Committee for Clemency for the Rosenbergs, 572 Prospect Street, Maplewood, New Jersey, urging letters and telegrams for clemency. The New York Office has also forwarded to the Bureau the page of this newspaper on which the advertisement appears.

The Bureau, by memorandum to the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice, is requesting its immediate opinion as to whether it would be possible for the government to institute action in the name of SA Harrington for libel, and, in addition, to enjoin the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case and its local committees from having published such false statements.

The Bureau is desirous of being advised of similar advertisements which may appear in the reputable press in your respective field divisions.

cc - 2 - New York (100-107111)

100-107111-710A

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAR 11 1953	
FBI - NEW YORK	

290 Broadway  
New York 7, New York

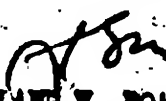
March 9, 1953

Miss Mabel Poillon  
4 East 9th Street  
New York, N.Y.

Dear Miss Poillon:

I wish to take this opportunity to acknowledge your letter of March 5, 1953 with enclosures and to thank you for your interest in making this information available to me.

Very truly yours,

  
LELAND V. BOARDMAN  
Special Agent in Charge

100-107111  
JAH:IM

100-107111-711M

290 Broadway  
New York 7, New York

March 9, 1953

~~X~~  
Mr. Martin J. O'Hagan  
5 Middletown Road  
Garden City, N. Y.

Dear Mr. O'Hagan:

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter of March 5, 1953,  
with enclosure.

Your interest in forwarding this information to me is indeed  
appreciated. You may be assured it will receive appropriate attention.

Very truly yours,

LELAND V. BOARDMAN

JAH:IM  
100-107111

*meb*

100-107111-212

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

NY, 3/9/53

Transmit the following Teletype message to: BUREAU, PHILADELPHIA URGENT  
NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE,  
INTERNAL SECURITY - C. RE PHILADELPHIA AIR-TEL 3/6 LAST.  
INFORMANTS OF NYO HAVE NO KNOWLEDGE OF PLANNED MEETING AT  
ESSEX HOTEL ON 3/10 NEXT. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]  
IS ATTEMPTING TO DEVELOP INFORMATION ON THIS MEETING [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

b7D

BOARDMAN

JAH:HP (#6)  
100-107111

Approved: [Signature]

Special Agent in Charge

Sent [Signature] M

Per [Signature]

100-107111-713M



OFFICE MEMORANDUM . UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, JOHN F. MALONE  
FROM : SA GROVER C. THOMPSON

DATE: 3-9-53

*March 9, 1953*

SUBJECT: CHICAGO COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE  
IN THE ROSENBERG CASE  
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

PERIOD: 11/20/52

SYNOPSIS: [REDACTED] on 11/20/52 furnished  
report of 8/16/52 meeting of  
Chicago Committee to Secure  
Justice in the Rosenberg Case.

DETAILS:

[REDACTED] of known reliability, on November 20, 1952,  
personally made available a handwritten report regarding  
the meeting of the Chicago Committee to Secure Justice in  
the Rosenberg Case held at 410 South Michigan Avenue in  
Chicago on August 16, 1952. The report is being retained  
in the bulky exhibit envelope of [REDACTED] its number  
being 1B2(171).

*b7d*

The report contained the following information:

Approximately one hundred persons attended. A large portion  
of those attending were described as being individuals  
known to have been affiliated with the Communist Party in  
the past and/or presently with Communist front groups.

NELSON AIGREN, an attorney, was Chairman of the meeting.  
He described the conviction of the Rosenbergs as being the  
greatest miscarriage of justice in American legal history.

GCT:JMB  
100-25530

cc: 1 - New York (Registered)  
1 - New York (Registered)

*b7c*

SEARCHED.....  
SERIAL.....  
MAR 11 1953  
INDEXED.....

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
MAR 9 1953	
FBI - NEW YORK	

*100-107111-714*

MEMO SAC, JOHN F. MALONE

Re: CHICAGO COMMITTEE TO SECURE  
JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE


~~DAVID ALMAN~~, of New York City, the National Executive Secretary of instant committee, spoke on the history of the Rosenberg Case. ALMAN condemned the FBI, the trial judge, and the government prosecutor, and the trial in general. He claimed the government used only three witnesses who were supposed to have given pertinent testimony. He then condemned DAVID GREENGLASS for testifying against his sister.

Rabbi S. B. YAMPAL then took the floor and described the sentence of the ROSENBERGs as being the result of the "cold war" built up on prejudice against minorities in the United States.

~~JOSEPH BRAININ~~, of New York City, the National Chairman of instant committee, spoke briefly on his intention to continue the fight until the ROSENBERGs were granted their freedom.

A collection was then taken up.

Persons present and recognized by the informant, in addition to those heretofore named were as follows:



b7d

# TRANSFER SHEET

FD-5  
(12-1-49)

CHARGE-OUT SLIP

DATE 5-15-53

ENTIRE FILE \_\_\_\_\_

CLASS \_\_\_\_\_

NUMBER \_\_\_\_\_

LAST SERIAL \_\_\_\_\_

SERIALS 215

OF 100-107111

CLASS \_\_\_\_\_

FILE NUMBER \_\_\_\_\_

transferred to

LOCATION

100-107111-F 67

SPECIAL AGENT

RECHARGE

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

TO \_\_\_\_\_

FROM \_\_\_\_\_

FILE # 100-107111

SUBJECT ROSENBERG/SOBELL COMMITTEE

SERIAL 716 DATE 3-10-53

CONSISTING OF 1 PAGES

is exempt from disclosure, in its entirety, under (b)(7)(D) as information contained in this serial would identify an informant to whom an expressed promise of confidentiality has been given. This information includes dates and places of meetings which were attended by a limited number of people known to the informant and/or information from these meetings and situations in which an informant was in close contact with members of these organizations, disclosure of which would reveal his identity.

# TRANSFER SHEET

FD-6  
(12-1-49)

CHARGE-OUT SLIP

DATE 5-15-53

ENTIRE FILE \_\_\_\_\_

CLASS \_\_\_\_\_

NUMBER \_\_\_\_\_

LAST SERIAL \_\_\_\_\_

SERIALS 717

OF 100-107111

CLASS \_\_\_\_\_

FILE NUMBER \_\_\_\_\_

transferred to  
LOCATION 6

100-107111-F68

SPECIAL AGENT Bob

RECHARGE

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

TO \_\_\_\_\_

FROM \_\_\_\_\_

SAC, BA [REDACTED]

3/3/53

SA RICHARD F. MC ELIECE

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT [REDACTED]  
INFORMATION FURNISHED 2/16/53

On 2/16/53, informant furnished to the writer an announcement addressed to informant and received by informant through the mail on 2/10/53. The announcement is filed in [REDACTED]

The text of the announcement is set out below:

"MUST THE ROSENBERGS DIE?"

"Hear

MRS. HELEN SOBELL

Wife of MORTON SOBELL,

Co-Defendant in the Rosenberg Case

b7D

at the LITTLE FOLKS THEATRE  
1314 W. North Avenue

WED., FEB. 11th - 8:30 P.M.

"Mrs. Sobell is well qualified to discuss all the aspects in the Rosenberg case. Her husband was convicted along with Mr. and Mrs. Rosenberg and is now serving a 30-year sentence.

"Hundreds of thousands of people throughout the world have appealed to the President for Executive Clemency for the Rosenbergs. These people have protested the unprecedented death sentence meted out by the Court. Mrs. Sobell will be able to tell us about this world-wide protest and what we can do to save the Rosenbergs from death.

"Auspices: BALTIMORE COMMITTEE TO URGE CLEMENCY FOR THE ROSENBERGS, P. O. Box 2521, Arlington Sta., Baltimore 15."

"ADMISSION FREE"

RFM:vo

cc:

100-15241 (Rosenberg Committee)

1 - New York (Info)

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAR 1 1953	
NEW YORK	

100-107111-718

M, SAC  
[REDACTED]

672

One copy of this memo is being furnished to the New York Office for informational purposes because of the continuing interest of that office in the Rosenberg case.

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, NEW YORK

DATE: 3/10/53

FROM : SAC, BALTIMORE (100-15241)

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE  
IN THE ROSENBERG CASE  
IS - C

Enclosed herewith is one copy of a memo dated 3/3/53 containing information furnished by [REDACTED] on 2/16/53. This memo is self-explanatory and is being furnished to your office because of your interest in this matter.

b7D

RFM/jcs  
Enc. 1

100-107111-719



FILE # 100-107111

SUBJECT ROSENBERG/SOBELL COMMITTEE

SERIAL 720 DATE 3-17-53

CONSISTING OF 2 PAGES

is exempt from disclosure, in its entirety, under (b)(7)(D) as information contained in this serial would identify an informant to whom an expressed promise of confidentiality has been given. This information includes dates and places of meetings which were attended by a limited number of people known to the informant and/or information from these meetings and situations in which an informant was in close contact with members of these organizations, disclosure of which would reveal his identity.

3AC  
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 DIV. 3  
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 SEC. 3  
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 SEC. 7  
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 SEC. 9  
 SEC. 10  
 SEC. 11  
 SEC. 12  
 SEC. 13  
 SEC. 14  
 PERSONNEL GUID.  
 CHIEF CLERK  
 PROPERTY UNIT

AIR-TEL

BUREAU (REGISTERED MAIL)  
 NEW YORK (REGISTERED MAIL)

FBI, PH

3/11/53

COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE, IS-C, DAYLET.  
 CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE PH-240-S YESTERDAY FURNISHED AN ANNOUNCEMENT  
 BY PROFESSOR STEPHEN LOVE, CHAIRMAN OF THE CLEMENCY DINNER OF  
 CAPTIONED COMMITTEE, WHICH ANNOUNCED A CLEMENCY DINNER ON BEHALF  
 OF THE ROSENBERGS ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, AT THE HOTEL CAPITOL,  
 NYC. ACCORDING TO THE ANNOUNCEMENT, SIDNEY SILVERMAN, MEMBER OF  
 ENGLAND'S HOUSE OF COMMONS AND VICE-CHAIRMAN OF THE WORLD JEWISH  
 CONGRESS, HAS CABLED THE COMMITTEE THAT HE WILL COME TO THE U.S.  
 AND BE MAIN SPEAKER AT THIS DINNER. PH-82-S\* ADVISED YESTERDAY  
 THAT PH CHAPTER OF CAPTIONED COMMITTEE IS RAISING FUNDS AND MAKING  
 PLANS TO SEND PH DELEGATION TO THIS DINNER.

ABBATICCHIO

FND

CEC/ejs  
 100-37667

100-107111-721

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAR 12 1953	
FBI - NEW YORK	

*J.A. Harrington*

DIV. 11  
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WGB:DDM  
 100-42840

NEWARK, N.J.  
 3/11/53

DIRECTOR, FBI AND SAC NEW YORK

AIR - TEL

COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE, NOW KNOWN AS,

COMMITTEE FOR CLEMENCY FOR THE ROSENBERGS, IS - C, DAYLET.

CI NK 1830-S REPORTS THAT COMMITTEE FOR CLEMENCY FOR THE

ROSENBERGS HAS ISSUED NEW BROCHURE BEARING CAPTION "THE

-NEGRO PEOPLE SPEAK UP FOR THE ROSENBERGS". INFORMANT REPORTS

THAT THE \$25.00 A-PLATE DINNER FOR THE ROSENBERGS WILL BE HELD

IN NEW YORK CITY, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1953. LOCAL GROUPS

TO HOLD SMALL AFFAIRS FOR THE PURPOSE OF RAISING THE \$25.00

TO SEND A COMMUNITY LEADER TO THIS AFFAIR. INFORMANT REPORTS

MAIN TASK OF ROSENBERG COMMITTEES AT THE PRESENT TIME

IS THE OBTAINING OF SIGNATURES ON PETITION WHICH IS TO BE

PRESENTED ON OR ABOUT MARCH 30, 1953. INFORMANT ALSO REPORTS

A 28 MINUTE RECORDING ON THE ROSENBERGS NOW AVAILABLE FOR SMALL

GATHERINGS. FUNDS BEING RAISED BY LOCAL ROSENBERG COMMITTEES

FOR THE PURPOSE OF HAVING CLEMENCY APPEAL ADS PRINTED IN

LOCAL NEWSPAPERS. INFORMANT REPORTS THAT TO DATE 14 ADS

HAVE APPEARED THROUGHOUT THE STATE OF N.J.

HOSTETTER

REGISTERED MAIL

100- 107111-722

*[Handwritten signature]*

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
MAR 13 1953	
FBI - NEW YORK	

*[Handwritten signature]*

OFFICE MEMORANDUM - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC

FROM : SA J. E. GIBLER

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE  
JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE  
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

DATE: March 11, 1953

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

( ) CSNY 425, of known reliability, made available to the New York Office, evidence concerning the above-captioned subject, obtained from the building located at 80 Fifth Avenue, New York City. This building is occupied by National Headquarters of the IWO.

(X) CSNY 426, of known reliability, made available to the New York Office information concerning the above-captioned subject, obtained from 35 E. 12th St., N.Y.C. This building is occupied by the following organizations, which are all under the control of the Communist Party: Publishers New Press, Inc. ("Worker" and "Daily Worker"); Morning Freiheit Association ("Morning Freiheit" and "Jewish Life"); Workers' Bookshop; F & D Printing Co.; 12th - 13th Realty Corporation. Prior to September, 1951, the National State and N. Y. County offices of the Communist Party also occupied these premises.

Strict care must be exercised so that the existence of this important source of evidence will not become known to any outside agency. It is also to be noted that because of the nature of this source of information it will be impossible to recontact the source regarding information furnished.

Date information received March 9, 1953

Identity of employee who can testify as to the receipt of the exhibit SA J. E. GIBLER AND SE K. F. BUCKLEY

The following disposition is being made of the original exhibit:

(X) Placed in NY file 100-107111 Serial           
Exhibit#         

( ) Forwarded to you for your information and whatever action you deem appropriate.

Description of exhibit:

SIMON FARRER

100-107111

100-107111-723

SEARCHED.....INDEXED.....  
SERIALIZED.....FILED.....

1  
FBI - NEW YORK

*J. A. Hamilton*

# Committee To Secure Justice In The Rosenberg Case

JOSEPH BRAININ  
Chairman  
DAVID ALMAN  
Executive Secretary

February 28, 1953

1050 SIXTH AV  
NEW YORK 18.  
REprint 9-5004

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

## ILGWU JEWISH EDITOR OPPOSES CAPITAL PUNISHMENT FOR ROSENBERGS

### SPONSORS (Partial List)

Melvin Alpern  
Emily Alpern  
Dr. Harbert Appthaler  
Ivan Van Amer  
Dr. Edward K. Barsky  
Prof. E. Barry Bergson  
Allen Hill Byrne  
John F. Cline  
Rev. I. C. Collins  
Rabbi Abraham Cronbach  
Prof. Ephraim Cross  
Marjorie DiSilva  
Dr. Nathaniel Dadd  
Dr. W. E. S. DeBake  
Gertrude Evans  
Walter Frank  
Joseph Friedman  
John Gajda  
B. Z. Goldberg  
Shirley Graham  
Morton Greenberg  
Louise Harding Marx  
Rev. Spencer Kennard  
Hon. Robert Morris Lowry  
Dr. Bernard Lubin  
Dr. John Marshall  
John I. McManus  
Mrs. Berrie Mitchell  
Capt. Hugh H. Moberg  
William A. Pearson  
Dr. John L. Simon  
Leon Street  
Lola Timmins  
Elizabeth Todd  
Dr. Leonard Torkent  
Dr. Gabe Wolfstich

Simon Farber, editor of the Jewish edition of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union monthly periodical "Justice", declared in an article in the Feb., 1953 edition discussing the Rosenberg Case, that he is opposed to capital punishment in any case. "In this instance," Farber stated, "the Rosenbergs are no exception."

Noting the existence of heated debates over carrying out the death sentence, Farber cautioned against passing judgment lightly.

"In this instance, to come out against clemency, one must be certain that the convicted have not only committed the crime and have done so consciously, but that the severe penalty is needed in order to protect society from similar acts in the future. Then again, in order to come out for clemency, one must feel certain that this will not encourage others to commit similar crimes hoping to go unpunished.

"Because of the above stated reasons," Farber declared, "I do not feel justified to express an opinion about the convicted except for my general position of being in principle opposed to capital punishment in any case."

Farber wrote he believed that the wrath of most of those demanding the death sentence was not directed against the Rosenbergs personally but was impelled by a burning hatred of communism and the heavy taxes, fear of a third World War and Korean casualties which he asserted such people feel is a product of Communist dictatorship.

Describing these people as "sincere" and "pained", Farber went on, "It is a different matter, however, with certain politicians who seek to utilize the justifiable bitterness against the Communists by attacking every progressive law or the more liberal government officials. For them the Rosenbergs case is like the Alger Hiss case, and other similar revelations — a good opportunity to keep the people in a state of hysteria. The discussion about the Rosenbergs gives them an opportunity to pour a little more oil on the fire which they want to warm their hands."

Growing labor opposition to execution of the Rosenbergs was further reflected in a motion adopted at a regular meeting of the 3200-member Local 78 of the United Furniture Workers, CIO, on Thursday, Feb. 26, to send a telegram to Pres. Eisenhower urging clemency for the Rosenbergs.

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC

DATE: March 11, 1953

FROM : SA J. E. GIBLER

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE  
JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE  
INTERNAL SECURITY - C~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CSNY 43, of known reliability, made available to the New York Office information concerning the above-captioned subject, obtained from the building located at 23 West 26 Street, New York City. This building is occupied by the Civil Rights Congress, American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee and Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, all of which have been declared by the Attorney General of the United States to fall within the purview of Executive Order 9835. In addition, other Communist Party front groups and individual Communist Party members or sympathizers occupy offices at this address,

Strict care must be exercised so that the existence of this important source of evidence will not become known to any outside agency. It is also to be noted that because of the nature of this source of information it will be impossible to recontact the source regarding information furnished.

Date information received March 9, 1953

Identity of employee who can testify as to the receipt of the exhibit

SA J. E. GIBLER AND SE K. F. BUCKLEY

The following disposition is being made of the original exhibit:

(X) Placed in NY file 100-107111 Serial ✓  
Exhibit #         

( ) Forwarded to you for your information and whatever action you deem appropriate. SIDNEY SILVERMAN PROF. STEPHEN S. LOVE

SARAH LICHTENBERG DR. MORTIMER RICHARD CANIEL REV. WALTER BENNETT

LEON BEVERLY RABBI ABRAHAM CRONBACH PROF. ARTHUR K. DAVIS

EARL B. DICKERSON DR. ARNOLD B. DONAWA WALDO FRANK

Description of exhibit: REV. J. SPENCER KENNARD, JR. DR. BERNARD M. LOOMER

DR. PHILLIP MORRISON HERBERT PALEY

REV. ANTONIO FERROTA LEON QUAT

MARY CHURCH TERRELL

100-107111

100-107111-724

You are cordially invited to attend a

*Clemency Dinner*

under the auspices of

THE ROSENBERG CLEMENCY COMMITTEE

*Guest Speaker*

HON. SIDNEY SILVERMAN

*Member of Parliament*

*London, England*

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1953, 7:00 P.M.

HOTEL CAPITOL

Eighth Avenue and 51st Street

New York, N. Y.

R. S. V. P.

\$25.00 per person

Enclosed Card

Lenten and Dietary Laws Observed

*Dinner Chairman*

PROFESSOR STEPHEN S. LOVE

*Dinner Treasurer*

SARAH LICHTENBERG

*Dinner Secretary*

DR. MORTIMER RICHARD CAMIEL

*Dinner Committee*

REVEREND WALTER BENNETT

LEON BEVERLY

RABBI ABRAHAM CRONBACH

PROFESSOR ARTHUR K. DAVIS

EARL B. DICKERSON

DR. ARNOLD B. DONAWA

WALDO FRANK

REV. J. SPENCER KENNARD, JR.

DR. BERNARD LOOMER

DR. PHILLIP MORRISON

HERBERT PALEY

REV. ANTONIO PERROTA

LEON QUAT

MRS. MARY CHURCH TERRELL



"I urge you to reconsider your refusal to commute the death sentence of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. Together with nearly 2300 other clergymen, I signed a letter asking for executive clemency. . . . All of us as pastors, are in intimate touch with our people; it is fair to conclude that our opposition to the death sentence is shared by a much larger number of conservative and thoughtful citizens."

DR. BERNARD M. LOOMER

Dean of the University of Chicago Divinity School

AIR TEL

3/12/53, NY

BUREAU

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE, IS -C. DAYLET. CAPTIONED COMMITTEE HAS BEEN PLANNING A CLEMENCY DINNER TO BE HELD ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH EIGHTEEN AT THE HOTEL CAPITOL, NYC, AT \$25.00 A PLATE. SIDNEY SILVERMAN, LABOR MEMBER OF ENGLISH PARLIAMENT AND A VICE PRESIDENT OF WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS, WAS SCHEDULED AS THE PRINCIPAL SPEAKER. THE "DAILY WORKER" OF INSTANT DATE ON PAGE 1, ANNOUNCED THAT SILVERMAN HAD BEEN DENIED AN ENTRANCE VISA BY THE STATE DEPARTMENT BECAUSE OF THE MC CARRAN ACT. SINCE THIS IS GOING TO BE AN OPEN AFFAIR, IT IS NOT BELIEVED THAT THE PROGRAM AND TALKS WOULD BE OF SUCH A NATURE AS TO JUSTIFY ATTENDANCE AT THIS DINNER BY NY INFORMANT. NY HAS CONSIDERED SENDING [REDACTED] TO THIS DINNER BUT IT IS <sup>67D</sup> BELIEVED THAT IF HE ATTENDED, HE WOULD HAVE TO MAKE AN ADDITIONAL CONTRIBUTION AND WOULD PROBABLY SUBJECT HIMSELF TO FURTHER REQUESTS FOR MONEY FROM THE PARTY AND THE CIC. HUSB, NY WILL NOT COVER THIS DINNER WITH INFORMANTS.

BOARDMAN

*[Handwritten signature]*

Bureau

(#6)  
7111

100-107111-725

SAC ✓  
DIV. 1 ✓  
DIV. 2 ✓  
DIV. 3 ✓  
SEC. 1 ✓  
SEC. 2 ✓  
SEC. 3 ✓  
SEC. 4 ✓  
SEC. 5 ✓  
SEC. 6 ✓  
SEC. 7 ✓  
SEC. 8 ✓  
SEC. 9 ✓  
SEC. 10 ✓  
SEC. 11 ✓  
SEC. 12 ✓  
SEC. 13 ✓  
SEC. 14 ✓  
PERSONNEL GUIDA ✓  
CHIEF CLERK ✓  
PROPERTY UNIT ✓

FBI BOSTON 3-12-53 4-30PM EST EMM

DIRECTOR...SAC, NEW YORK....ATTENTION-SECURITY INFORMANT SECTION

.....U R G E N T.....

BOSTON COMMITTEE TO SECURE CLEMENCY IN THE ROSENBERG CASE, IS DASH C.

[REDACTED] BRI-  
TISH MP SIDNEY SILVERMAN TO ADDRESS GROUP. NY ADVISE BUREAU AND BOSTON  
IF THIS INFORMANT COVERAGE DESIRABLE AND NECESSARY. BUREAU REQUESTED  
UPON RECEIPT OF INFO FROM NY TO ADVISE IF EXPENDITURES IN THIS CONNEC-  
TION WORTHWHILE. INFORMANT REQUIRES REIMBURSEMENT FOR USE OF AUTOMOBILE  
TO NYC AND POSSIBLY FOR THE TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS WHICH IS CONTRIBUTION  
AT THIS DINNER AND ACTUAL LIVING EXPENSES INCURRED WHILE ON SUCH ASSIGN-  
MENT. [REDACTED]

MARCHESSAULT

END

ACK PLS

WA 4-32 PM OK FBI WA JG

NY OK FBI NYC TM

TU DSCOO

100-107111-726

J. Harrington

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
MAR 12 1953	
FBI - NEW YORK	

J. A. Harrington

Memo

fr. SA Herbert G. Gant

Subj: National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case  
I.S.C.

[REDACTED] of the Yankees by Police Department has advised the writer that while he was on duty during the evening of January 3 last he was advised that people were distributing leaflets in front of the various theatres in the mid town area. [REDACTED] b7D proceeded to the area of the Proctor Theatre on S. Broadway where he observed such activity and he himself was handed a leaflet protostatic copies of which are attached, the original is in P.D. files, by a person who identified himself as HERBERT HEWITT known to [REDACTED] as head of the A.L.P. in Yankee. It will be noted that previously reported information indicated this distribution was carried out by the Communist Party.

100-107111

b7c

cc [REDACTED]

(See file 100-107111-727)

100-107111-727	
SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
MAR 12 1953	
FBI - NEW YORK	

AIRTEL  
XXXXXX

FBI, BOSTON 3-12-53 10:40 AM dwt

DIRECTOR AND NEW YORK

BOSTON COMMITTEE TO SECURE CLEMENCY IN THE ROSENBERG CASE,

IS-C, DAYLET, ONE HUNDRED DASH TWO SEVEN TWO NINE ZERO.

SEC. 1  
DIV. 1  
DIV. 2  
DIV. 3  
SEC. 4  
SEC. 5  
SEC. 6  
SEC. 7  
SEC. 8  
SEC. 9  
SEC. 10  
SEC. 11  
SEC. 12  
SEC. 13  
SEC. 14  
PERSONNEL GUIDANCE  
CHIEF CLERK  
PROPERTY UNIT

[REDACTED] FURNISHED FIVE ADDITIONAL  
PIECES OF LITERATURE IN CAPTIONED CASE, ALL BEING DISSEMINATED  
BY THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG  
CASE, TEN FIFTY SIXTH AVENUE, NEW YORK. [REDACTED]

b7d

[REDACTED] ONE IS  
A POUFPAGE LEAFLET IN ENGLISH AND ITALIAN BEARING THE PICTURES  
OF SACCO AND VANZETTI PAIRED WITH PICTURES OF ETHEL AND JULIUS  
ROSENBERG. THIS LEAFLET IS CAPTIONED "SISTER OF VANZETTI  
APPEALS TO THE PRESIDENT FOR CLEMENCY FOR ETHEL AND JULIUS  
ROSENBERG." THE SECOND PIECE OF LITERATURE IS A PETITION  
ADDRESSED TO PRESIDENT EISENHOWER ON A NEW AND DIFFERENT FORMAT  
AND BEARING THE NAMES OF OVER ONE HUNDRED PROMINENT CITIZENS WHO  
ARE SPONSORING THE APPEAL FOR THE ROSENBERGS. THE THIRD IS A

RTC:dwr

REGISTERED MAIL

100-107111-728

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAR 16 1953	
FBI - NEW YORK	

Herrington

**AIRTEL**  
**XXXXXX**

**TWO**

LEAFLET OF THE THROW-AWAY TYPE AND IS CAPTIONED "THE ELECTRIC CHAIR CAN'T KILL THE DOUBTS IN THE ROSENBERG CASE", CAPTIONED ALSO "PRESIDENT EISENHOWER CAN AND MUST RECONSIDER HIS DECISION TO LET THE ROSENBERGS DIE." AMONG THE FIVE DOUBTS CITED IN THIS CASE THIS THROW-AWAY STATES "THE FBI ADMITTED DECEMBER FIRST THAT IT HELPED IMPORTANT WITNESS LIE UNDER OATH." THE FOURTH PIECE OF LITERATURE IS CAPTIONED "ALL FAITHS ASK CLEMENCY FOR THE ROSENBERGS" AND IN THREE PARALLEL COLUMNS IT QUOTES FROM CATHOLIC, PROTESTANT AND JEWISH SOURCES. THE FIFTH PIECE OF LITERATURE IS A COPY OF A LETTER DATED FEBRUARY EIGHTEEN, FIFTYTHREE SENT TO MR. DAVID ALMAN, SECRETARY "COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE" BY THE SECRETARY-TREASURER AMALGAMATED MEAT CUTTERS AND BUTCHERS OF AMERICA, CHICAGO, ILL. IN THIS LETTER THE WRITER AGREES AS TO THE GUILT OF THE ROSENBERGS BUT URGES COMMUTATION OF THEIR SENTENCE. BUREAU AND NEW YORK WILL BE ADVISED OF FURTHER PERTINENT DEVELOPMENTS.

**KND**  
**RTC:dwr**

**MARCHESSAULT**

FILE # 100-107111

SUBJECT ROSENBERG/SOBELL COMMITTEE

SERIAL 729 DATE 3-12-53

CONSISTING OF 1 PAGES

is exempt from disclosure, in its entirety, under (b)(7)(D) as information contained in this serial would identify an informant to whom an expressed promise of confidentiality has been given. This information includes dates and places of meetings which were attended by a limited number of people known to the informant and/or information from these meetings and situations in which an informant was in close contact with members of these organizations, disclosure of which would reveal his identity.

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, New York

FROM : SAC, WFO (100-25474)

DATE: March 12, 1953

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE  
IN THE ROSENBERG CASE,  
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Re Washington Field Office letter to New York dated February 27, 1953.

Enclosed for the New York Office are photographs of persons participating in the picketing of the White House which was sponsored by the above-captioned Committee:

- Group 1 - Photographs taken February 20, 1953,  
by Special Agent HOWARD FLETCHER,  
Washington Field.
- Group 2 - Photographs taken February 22, 1953,  
by Special Agent HOWARD FLETCHER,  
Washington Field.
- Group 3 - Photographs taken February 23, 1953,  
by Special Agent HOWARD FLETCHER,  
Washington Field.
- Group 4 - Photographs taken February 19, 1953,  
by Special Agent HOWARD FLETCHER,  
Washington Field.
- Group 5 - Photographs taken February 17, 1953,  
by Special Agent JOSEPH A. CONNORS,  
Washington Field.
- Group 6 - Photographs taken February 19, 1953,  
by Special Agent PAUL E. MORRISON.
- Group 7 - Photographs taken February 20, 1953,  
by Special Agent PAUL E. MORRISON.

These photographs are being exhibited to Special Agents of this office who work on Communist front organizations for the purpose of identifying any of the individuals in the picket line.

Enclosures (227)  
HF:DDJ

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAR 17 1953	
FBI - NEW YORK	

100-107111-730



WFO 100-25474

From information secured from Confidential Informants and other sources at Washington, it appears that the majority of the picketers participating in this activity of the above-captioned Committee were from around New York and New Jersey.

If any identifications are made by the Washington Field Office of individuals appearing in these pictures, the New York Office will be so advised.

DIRECTOR, FBI

March 12, 1953

SAC, MILWAUKEE

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO  
SECURE JUSTICE IN THE  
ROSENBERG CASE  
IS-C

The Milwaukee office has obtained a tape recording of a record being used by the various Rosenberg Committees in various cities for the purpose of assisting in raising funds to assist in the defense of the Rosenbergs.

The recording begins as follows:

"The San Francisco Bay Area Committee to save the Rosenbergs presents 'THEY MUST NOT DIE' the documented story of the Rosenbergs, written by FITZGERALD (phonetic) and produced by the San Francisco Labor Theater".

The recording charges that the Rosenbergs were framed and depicts scenes involving FBI agent presenting them in a very unfavorable manner.

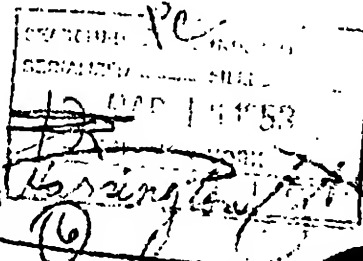
A copy of this recording can be made available to the Bureau if the same is not already in their possession.

Copies of this letter are being forwarded New York as office of origin and to San Francisco as the records states it emanates from that area.

WJP:rmp  
MI 100-11982

cc New York City (reg mail)  
cc San Francisco (reg mail)

100-107111-730A



NK 100-36202  
VJC:TL

NEWARK

3/13/53

AIRTEL

DIV. 11  
DIV. 10  
DIV. 9  
SEC. 1  
SEC. 2  
SEC. 3  
SEC. 4  
SEC. 5  
SEC. 6  
SEC. 7  
SEC. 8  
SEC. 9  
SEC. 10  
SEC. 11  
SEC. 12  
SEC. 13  
SEC. 14  
PERSONNEL GUIDA  
CHIEF CLERK  
PROPERTY UNIT

DIRECTOR, FBI AND SAC, NEW YORK

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE, IS-C.

REVIEW OF AVAILABLE ISSUES OF 30 N.J. NEWSPAPERS BETWEEN 12/1/52 AND  
PRESENT LOCATED TWO ADS ABOUT 1/4 PAGE WERE OBTAINED FOR "NEW JERSEY  
COMMITTEE FOR CLEMENCY FOR THE ROSENBERGS, 572 PROSPECT ST., MAPLEWOOD,  
N.J." (HOME OF DR. LEONARD TUSHNET, CHAIRMAN, N.J. COMMITTEE). ADS  
CONTAINED STATEMENT "THE FBI AGENT, JOHN HARRINGTON, ADMITTED ON 12/1/52,  
THAT HE HELPED AN IMPORTANT WITNESS IN THE CASE TO LIE UNDER OATH." AD  
APPEARED IN 2/18/53 ISSUE, PAGE 20, OF "NEW BRUNSWICK DAILY HOME NEWS,"  
NEW BRUNSWICK, N.J. AND 3/2/53 ISSUE OF THE "BERGEN EVENING RECORD,"  
PAGE 5. COPIES OF ABOVE BEING COLLECTED AND FORWARDED N.Y. NEWARK  
INVESTIGATION AND RECORDS REFLECT TEN OTHER ADVERTISEMENTS OBTAINED FOR  
COMMITTEE WHICH DO NOT REFER TO ABOVE STATEMENT. PAGE TEN OF 1/23/53  
"BERGEN EVENING RECORD," ALSO CONTAINS ONE OF ABOVE TEN ADS, WHICH DOES  
NOT REFLECT INSTANT STATEMENT. RECORDS OF NEWARK OFFICE CONTAIN COPIES  
OF THREE PAMPHLETS REFERRING TO THIS MATTER. A LEAFLET ISSUED BY  
INSTANT N.J. COMMITTEE STATED "FBI AGENT, J.A. HARRINGTON ADMITTED IN A  
SWORN AFFIDAVIT THAT WITH HIS KNOWLEDGE A GOVERNMENT WITNESS LIED AT THE  
TRIAL." LEAFLET ISSUED BY NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE  
ROSENBERG CASE STATED "THERE IS DOUBT IN THE CASE: THE FBI ADMITTED ON  
DEC. 1 THAT IT HELPED AN IMPORTANT WITNESS LIE UNDER OATH!" A LEAFLET

REGISTERED MAIL

100-10711-731

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAR 16 1953	
FBI - NEW YORK	

*Harrington*

ISSUED BY THE NATIONAL LABOR COMMITTEE FOR CLEMENCY FOR THE  
 ROSENBERGS, 1050 SIXTH AVE., N.Y. 18, N.Y, CAPTIONED "FBI AFFIDAVIT  
 ADMITS WITNESS LIED IN ROSENBERG CASE!" IN WHICH HARRINGTON'S NAME  
 APPEARS. NEW YORK HAS COPY OF SECOND LEAFLET. ABOVE OTHER TWO  
 LEAFLETS BEING FORWARDED TO NEW YORK AND A COPY OF FIRST WILL BE  
 FORWARDED TO THE BUREAU. SECOND COPY OF THIRD LEAFLET NOT AVAILABLE.  
 NEWARK REPORT IN INSTANT CASE IN DICTATION.

H0STETTER

END

DIRECTOR, FBI

SECRET

March 13, 1953

SAC, WFO (100-20542)

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE  
JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE  
IS - C

Re WFO letter to Bureau dated 3/13/53, entitled "JOHN  
BUCKLEY STONE; SECURITY MATTER - C."



STONE is a Security Index subject and files of this office reflect that he is a reporter for the Federated Press with offices in the National Press Building, Washington, D. C. STONE actively identified with numerous front groups in Washington, D. C., with activities of the Progressive Party of the District of Columbia and most recently as chairman of Washington Chapter, National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case.

In view of STONE's current activity in connection with Rosenberg Committee, it is possible information furnished by informant refers to a possible attempt by the Committee to effect approach to President EISENHOWER or other Government officials in an effort to obtain clemency for the ROSENBERGS.

CLASSIFIED BY 4913  
EXEMPT FROM GDS 2+3  
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE  
NFOH

- ② - New York (RM)
- 2 - Philadelphia (RM)

SECRET

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
APR 1 1953	
FBI - NEW YORK	

Harrington

WFO 100-20548

This information is being furnished to Philadelphia and New York, in order that they may alert and secure any information from their informants to the possible planned activity of captioned Committee. It is further requested that any information secured from the informants regarding the possibility of effecting an approach to President EISENHOWER be furnished to WFO.

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, NEW YORK

FROM : SAC, PHILADELPHIA (100-37667)

SUBJECT: COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE  
IN THE ROSENBERG CASE  
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

DATE: 3/13/53

On 2/24/53, [REDACTED] of known reliability, made available to SA JAMES E. HELMER the following paraphrased report:

"A Mass Rally, sponsored by 'The Philadelphia Committee To Secure Justice In The Rosenberg Case', was held Thursday, 2/19/53, at the Paramount Mansion, southwest corner of Broad Street and Girard Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa. The meeting was called to order at 9:00 p.m. by JEAN FRANTJIS. The guest speaker was Professor EPHRAIM CROSS, from the City College of New York, a lawyer and member of the New York Bar.

"This meeting was supposed to have been a broad meeting. However, I would say it was almost entirely made up of Communists.

"JEAN DUNN FRANTJIS was the Chairman for the evening. The first speaker was Professor CROSS, who stated that the trial of the ROSENBERGS was nothing more than a frame-up. He stated that the ROSENBERGS could not be tried for treason inasmuch as the supposed secrets given by them to Russia were given during peace time, and at a time when Russia and the United States were working in close harmony. He stated that such a charge would never have stood up before the U. S. Supreme Court. As a result, the ROSENBERGS were tried on conspiring to give secrets. Professor CROSS stated that this was why the ROSENBERGS were sentenced to death; because of the lie of DAVID GREENGLASS that they had conspired together, and had talked about how they might give the secret to the Soviet Union.

JEH:ABE

cc: 1-New York [REDACTED]

B7c

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*Narrative*

SAC, NEW YORK  
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"Continuing, Professor CROSS accused this country of anti-Semitism at this trial. He warned the people not to think otherwise merely because the Prosecutor and the Judge were Jewish. He pointed out that there were bad Jews as well as good Jews, just like there are bad and good Christians. In the ROSENBERG case, there were nothing but bad Jews.

"He then compared the ROSENBERG case with the DREYFUS case in France. He called for action on the ROSENBERGS' behalf by every decent American. He stated that pressure from people would eventually bring clemency for the ROSENBERGS, and possibly a new trial.

"Following Professor CROSS' speech, a record was played with actors and actresses portraying prison guards and the ROSENBERG children. This recording was very dramatic. It drips with heartfelt emotions, and played upon the emotions of every mother and father present at this rally. The recording consisted of a speech by MRS. ROSENBERG declaring she was innocent of any charge of treason or conspiracy. After the recording which had the prison guards taunting the ROSENBERG children in jail where they had gone to visit their parents after 18 months of not being able to see them, the prison guards offering to show BOBBY and MIKE ROSENBERG the chair in which their parents would die, JEAN DUNN FRANTJIS came to the rostrum and asked everyone present to contribute something in fighting for clemency for the ROSENBERGS. At this point JACK ZUCKER got up and said that he felt that after such hearing of the recording, he should give some money. He said he was starting things off with \$5.00. The rest of the crowd soon followed suit.

"This offer by JACK ZUCKER apparently was done in order to protect JEAN DUNN FRANTJIS because JEAN DUNN had recently been arrested for soliciting funds for the ROSENBERG Committee. JACK ZUCKER, in taking over the meeting from JEAN DUNN FRANTJIS, was apparently attempting to stymie any further charges against her.

"The meeting ended after the people present were urged to volunteer to go to Washington, D. C., to keep a round-the-clock 24 hour vigil at the White House urging clemency for the ROSENBERGS. They were also asked to distribute leaflets, volunteer to make telephone calls, etc."



# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM No. 1  
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

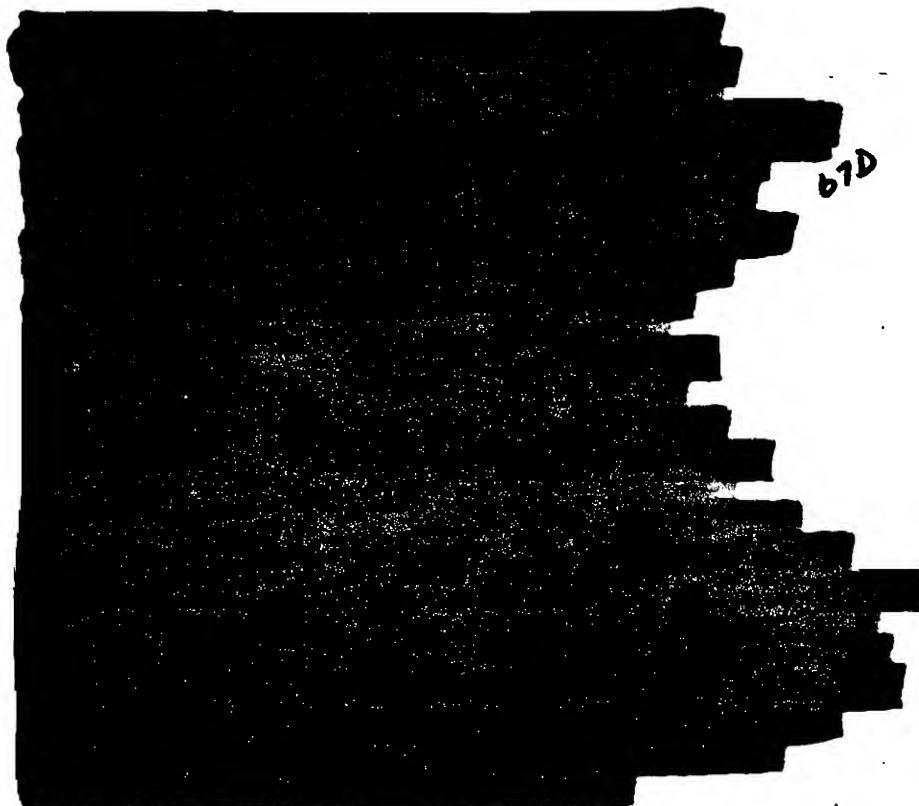
SECURITY INFORMATION

~~SECURITY INFORMATION~~ - ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NEW YORK

REPORT MADE AT <b>BALTIMORE</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>3/13/53</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>12/3,17,18,22, 23;1/7-9,12-15, 19-30;2/3-5,9, 11,17-19;3/4,5, 11-13/53</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>DONALD LEE MILLER</b> rhk vo
TITLE <b>NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>INTERNAL SECURITY - C; INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950</b>

## SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:



- P\* -

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DETAILS:

All informants are of known reliability unless otherwise noted. All activity took place at Baltimore, Maryland, unless specifically noted otherwise.

JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG were convicted on March 29, 1951 in the U. S. Court for the Southern District of New York, together with MORTON SOBELL, of conspiracy to commit espionage. On April 5, 1951, JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG were sentenced to death by the Trial Judge, the Honorable IRVING KAUFMAN.

The October 10, 1951 issue of the "National Guardian" contained, at the end of an article captioned "The Letters of ETHEL and JULIUS ROSENBERG", an announcement as follows: ".....

"Last week the formation began of a National Committee to Secure Justice for the ROSENBERGS. WILLIAM A. REUBEN, noted author of the Guardian series on the case, will act as provisional chairman. The formation of this committee was stimulated by the Guardian series on the case, and at the Guardian's suggestion every effort will be made to enlist the committee from among rank and file people who are concerned over the case."

The California Committee on Un-American Activities in its 1949 report, page 394, cited the "National Guardian" as "a publication launched in New York in 1948, aiming at national circulation, which, from its inception, was notoriously Stalinist in its staff, writers, management, and content."

On January 3, 1952, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] furnished a copy of a press release dated December 31, 1951 which announced the formation of the "National Committee to Secure Justice in the ROSENBERG Case" with offices at 246 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York. 67D

I. ORIGIN, SCOPE, AND GENERAL ACTIVITIES

A. Origin

Baltimore Confidential Informant [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

On August 22, 1951, Baltimore Confidential Informant [REDACTED] advised that LIBBY GOULD was not known to him as a Communist Party member, although she participated in the activities of Communist Party controlled and dominated groups. b7d

The Communist Party, hereinafter referred to as CP, has been cited by the Attorney General of the U. S. under Executive Order 9835 as being a subversive organization which "seeks to alter the form of Government of the United States by unconstitutional means."

On September 25, 1952, Baltimore Confidential Informant [REDACTED] advised that BEULAH BAUMSTEIN was a member of District 4, CP.

On March 14, 1946, Baltimore Confidential Informant [REDACTED] advised that SUSAN SHANE was a member of the CP.

[REDACTED]

b7d

On January 11, 1951, Baltimore Confidential Informant [REDACTED] advised that BEA SCHWARTZ attended a party to raise funds for the CP during 1950.

On June 25, 1952, Baltimore Confidential Informant [REDACTED] advised that HAROLD ROUND was formerly a member of District 4, CP, and that the informant had no reason to doubt that ROUND was a member of the CP at that time.

On August 22, 1952, Baltimore Confidential Informant [REDACTED] advised that HANNAH FREISHTAT was a member of District 4, CP.

On November 21, 1952, Baltimore Confidential Informant [REDACTED] advised that JEANNETTE FINO was a CP member and attended District 4, CP meetings during 1948.

On October 28, 1952, Baltimore Confidential Informant [REDACTED] advised that MEA GREENBERG was a member of District 4, CP.

B. Scope

Baltimore Confidential Informant [REDACTED]

On June 19, 1952, [REDACTED] advised that the Baltimore Forum had decided not to take a stand on the ROSENBERG case.

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but to support the local Committee to Save the ROSENBERGS. Informant stated that the Baltimore Forum decided to import a speaker from New York City to talk on the ROSENBERG issue.

On December 19, 1949, Baltimore Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that the Baltimore Forum was organized and operated in Baltimore, Maryland by District 4, CP.

[redacted] stated that the party, by means of the Baltimore Forum, desired to reach a high-quality of people such as doctors, lawyers, and other professional groups. She added that the CP national office would send well-prepared speakers to the Forums. b7d

On October 28, 1952, [redacted] advised that PAULINE BOYER circulated a petition on behalf of the ROSENBERGS at a meeting of the Progressive Party of Maryland, held on October 24, 1952 at Gillis Memorial Church, Baltimore. After everyone present who cared to do so had signed, BOYER gave the petition to BEA SCHWARTZ to mail to the New York office of the NCSJRC.

On April 15, 1952, [redacted] advised that PAULINE THAW was active in the CP at Baltimore during the period 1933-35. It is noted that PAULINE BOYER's maiden name was PAULINE THAU. b7d

On September 12, 1949, Baltimore Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that the Progressive Party of Maryland was dominated and controlled by District 4, CP and was used to further the aims of the CP; however, all members of the Progressive Party of Maryland are not necessarily members of the CP.

On November 6, 1952, [redacted] furnished a Civil Rights Congress bulletin, #2, for November, 1952, which stated that the Maryland Civil Rights Congress had sent delegates to

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President HARRY S. TRUMAN urging clemency for JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG, "the first Americans ever to be sentenced to death for espionage."

The Civil Rights Congress has been cited by the Attorney General of the United States, under Executive Order 9835, as being a Communist organization.

Baltimore Confidential Informant [REDACTED]

On September 17, 1952, [REDACTED] advised that he attended a meeting of the Progressive Party of Maryland held at Odd Fellows Hall, Calhoun and Lanvale Streets, on September 16, 1952, and that among the literature distributed there was a pamphlet entitled "The ROSENBERG Case, A Fact Sheet", published by the National Committee to Secure Justice in the ROSENBERG Case, 246 Fifth Avenue, New York 1, New York.

On November 25, 1952, [REDACTED] advised that at a meeting of the Progressive Party of Maryland held on November 24, 1952, a committee was formed to work on behalf of the ROSENBERGS. Informant furnished a mimeographed letter captioned "Campaign Headquarters, Progressive Party of Maryland ..... Dear Friend," which stated as follows concerning the ROSENBERG case: "..... (2) Write or wire President TRUMAN, White House, Washington, urging executive clemency for ETHEL and JULIUS ROSENBERG, victims of war hysteria who have been denied the right to a new trial by the Supreme Court. Convicted on charges of conspiring to commit espionage in peace time for a war-time ally, this young Jewish couple faces death in six weeks unless Americans of conscience speak out at once. The movement against the unprecedented death sentence, while others charged with the same crime have received much lesser sentences, has achieved world-wide dimensions. But urgent action is required here at home, send your letter now. ...."

On December 12, 1952, [REDACTED] advised that MILTON BATES, Executive Secretary, Progressive Party of Maryland, stated on December 8, 1952, that the Baltimore Committee to Secure



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Justice for the ROSENBERGS planned to send approximately 200 delegates from the Baltimore area to the conference on behalf of the ROSENBERGS to be held at Washington, D. C. on January 4-5, 1953. Informant advised that BATES stated that these delegates would be instructed to attend as "interested individuals", and not as representatives of the Progressive Party because the national office of the Progressive Party had decided that it would be bad publicity for the Party otherwise.

On August 7, 1952, Baltimore Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that MILTON BATES was a member of District 4, CP.

Baltimore Confidential Informant [redacted]

On September 23, 1952, [redacted] advised that an Amicus brief for the ROSENBERGS was circulated for signatures at the Progressive Party meeting held on September 16, 1952 at Odd Fellows Hall.

On October 29, 1952, [redacted] advised that an Amicus Brief was again circulated on behalf of the ROSENBERGS by MABEL CHAPMAN and PAULINE BOYER at a Progressive Party meeting held on October 24, 1952 at Gillis Memorial Church, Mulberry and Calhoun Streets. Informant reported that BOYER stated that donations for the ROSENBERGS were also needed and that a mass rally would soon be held for them.

On January 25, 1951, Baltimore Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that MABEL CHAPMAN was a member, and attended meetings of, the Arts and Sciences Club, White Collar Section, District 4, CP, during 1945 and 1946.

On November 10, 1952, [redacted] furnished a copy of Civil Rights Congress Bulletin #2, November, 1952, published by the Maryland Civil Rights Congress, Box 6972, Baltimore 16, Maryland, which stated that the Maryland Civil Rights Congress had sent telegrams to President HARRY S. TRUMAN urging clemency for JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG, the first Americans ever to be sentenced to death for espionage. On December 8, 1952, [redacted] furnished a mimeographed letter from the Progressive Party of

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Maryland, signed by MILTON BATES, Secretary, which urged the reader to write or wire the President urging clemency for the ROSENBERGS.

Baltimore Confidential Informant [REDACTED]

On September 23, 1952, [REDACTED] advised that he attended a Progressive Party meeting held at Odd Fellows Hall, Lanvale and McCulloh Streets, on September 13, 1952, and that a Mrs. FINO passed a petition, asking for amnesty for the ROSENBERGS, around for signatures. Informant also advised that the pamphlet "The ROSENBERG Case, a Fact Sheet" was distributed.

Baltimore Confidential Informant [REDACTED]

On October 31, 1952, [REDACTED] advised that the Washington, D.C. Committee to Secure Justice in the ROSENBERG Case planned to sponsor a mass meeting to be held at Odd Fellows Hall, 9th and T Streets, N.W., Washington, D.C. Informant stated that the Committee planned to send literature announcing the meeting to ministers, trade unions, and Negro businessmen in Washington, D.C., Northern Virginia, and Prince Georges and Montgomery Counties in Maryland.

Baltimore Confidential Informant [REDACTED]

On October 27, 1952, [REDACTED] of unknown reliability, who has furnished some reliable information in the past, also advised that he attended the Progressive Party meeting at Gillis Memorial Church, Calhoun and Mulberry Streets, on October 24, 1952, and that a "Free the ROSENBERGS" petition was circulated there.

Baltimore Confidential Informant [REDACTED]

On October 28, 1952, [REDACTED] advised that PAULINE BOYER and MABEL CHAPMAN circulated a petition urging clemency for the ROSENBERGS during a Progressive Party meeting held on October 24, 1952 at Gillis Memorial Church.

Baltimore Confidential Informant [REDACTED]

On November 24, 1952, [REDACTED] advised that postcards addressed to President HARRY S. TRUMAN, the White House,

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Washington, D. C., were distributed at a meeting of the Committee to Defeat the Smith Act, which was held on November 23, 1952 at the Odd Fellows Hall, McCulloh and Lanvale Streets, with the request that the recipients sign and mail them in. These cards read as follows: "Dear Mr. President:

"I respectfully urge that you save the lives of ETHEL and JULIUS ROSENBERG. I believe that the death sentence was unusually severe, particularly in view of the milder ten-year sentences given to TOKYO ROSE and AXIS SALLY, who were convicted of the more serious crime of treason. I hope that you grant the ROSENBERGS executive clemency. ...."

b7d  
On August 7, 1952, Baltimore Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that the Committee to Defeat the Smith Act was formerly known as the Committee to Uphold the Bill of Rights.

On February 1, 1952, Baltimore Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that the Committee to Uphold the Bill of Rights was organized in the latter part of 1951 in Baltimore, Maryland, by District 4, CP, with the stated objectives of popularizing the name of the Bill of Rights, working for the repeal of the Smith Act of 1940, and assisting the "victims of repressive legislation", namely, those District 4, CP leaders indicted in Baltimore for conspiring to violate the Smith Act. This organization is completely dominated and controlled by District 4, CP.

On December 18, 1952, [redacted] advised that he attended a Progressive Party meeting held at Progressive Party headquarters, Pennsylvania Avenue, on December 8, 1952. Informant advised that RUTH FOX stated in a short talk that the march on Washington on behalf of the ROSENBERGS scheduled for December, 1952, is not a project of the Progressive Party, but is sponsored by the National Committee to Secure Justice in the ROSENBERG Case. FOX stated, however, that the Progressive Party of Maryland would support the march.

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On November 21, 1952, Baltimore Confidential Informant [REDACTED] advised that RUTH FOX was a [REDACTED] member and attended District 4, CP meetings during 1948.

Baltimore Confidential Informant [REDACTED]

On November 25, 1952, [REDACTED] of unknown reliability, who has furnished some reliable information in the past, advised that he attended a meeting of the Committee to Defeat the Smith Act at Odd Fellows Hall, McCulloh and Lanvale Streets, on November 23, 1952, where he was given two post-cards addressed to President HARRY S. TRUMAN urging clemency for ETHEL and JULIUS ROSENBERG.

Baltimore Confidential Informant [REDACTED]

In November, 1952, [REDACTED] of unknown reliability, who has furnished some reliable information in the past, advised that he had recently received a letter from the Progressive Party of Maryland, 2632 Pennsylvania Avenue, signed by MILTON BATES, Executive Secretary, urging that he write or wire President HARRY S. TRUMAN urging clemency for JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG, "victims of war hysteria who have been denied the right to a new trial by the Supreme Court."

Baltimore Confidential Informant [REDACTED]

On December 21, 1952, [REDACTED] advised that JOE SACHS discussed the ROSENBERG case at a meeting of the Civil Rights Congress held on December 9, 1952 at the Morning Glory Church, 1224 E. Monument Street. SACHS urged cooperation in every way possible with the local ROSENBERG committee by the Civil Rights Congress and spoke of the plans for a "vigil" to be held in Washington, D. C. beginning December 27, 1952.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] b7D

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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Father GEORGE T. BOWLING

On December 30, 1952, Father GEORGE T. BOWLING, 2911 Dillon Street, Baltimore, Maryland, furnished a leaflet which he had received through the mail captioned "A Letter From Six Queens Clergymen", dated November 20, 1952, bearing the return address "Box Number 5, Oakland Gardens Station, Flushing 64, New York", which enclosed a petition to be sent to President HARRY S. TRUMAN urging clemency for the ROSENBERGS.

Reverend SAMUEL TURNER FOSTER

On January 13, 1953, Reverend SAMUEL TURNER FOSTER, Frankford and Oceanview, Delaware, furnished a letter received by him through the mail, from the "Sponsoring Clergymen, Box 136, Madison Square Station, New York City", requesting that he complete and mail an attached form letter to the President urging clemency for the ROSENBERGS.

C. General Activities

Baltimore Confidential Informant [REDACTED]

On [REDACTED] advised that [REDACTED]

The material [REDACTED] in the envelopes consisted of the following and copies of each were furnished by [REDACTED] b7d

1. A booklet entitled "The ROSENBERG Case, a Fact Sheet", published by the National Committee to Secure Justice in the ROSENBERG Case, 246 Fifth Avenue, New York 1, New York.

2. A printed letter dated April 21, 1952, under the heading of the Washington Committee to Secure Justice in the ROSENBERG Case, 2901 18th Street, N. W., #503, Washington, D. C., signed by JOHN STONE, Chairman.

Baltimore Confidential Informant [REDACTED]

On May 9, 1952, [REDACTED] of unknown reliability, who has furnished some reliable information in the past, advised that a card party was to be held at the home of EARL SHARGEL

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on May 10, 1952, the proceeds of which were to be used for the benefit of the ROSENBERGS.

On June 26, 1946, Baltimore Confidential Informant [REDACTED] advised that EARL SHARGEL was a member of the White Collar Section, District 4, CP, which was then known as the Civic Club, CP.

M. MC CONNELL

On October 30, 1952, Miss M. MC CONNELL, an official of the Baltimore YWCA, advised that approximately one week previously she had received a telephone call from an unidentified female requesting use of a YWCA room for a meeting of approximately 200 people who did not believe the ROSENBERGS had received a fair trial. The caller stated that the local group was working with a similar group in New York City. Miss MC CONNELL advised that the caller terminated the conversation without identifying herself when advised that the YWCA was booked until after December.

Baltimore Confidential Informant T-14

In October, 1952, T-14 advised that the Baltimore Chapter of the NCSJHC planned to send letters to President HARRY S. TRUMAN urging executive clemency in the ROSENBERG case. Informant advised that LIBBY GOULD contacted MARCELLA AVNET and requested that she advise people to write President TRUMAN in reference to the ROSENBERGS.

On November 12, 1952, Baltimore Confidential Informant [REDACTED] advised that MARCELLA AVNET was a section organizational secretary, District 4, CP, and was one of three members of the Organizational Secretaries Commission.

On February 2, 1953, T-14 advised that MARCELLA AVNET and two other unknown representatives of the Baltimore Committee to Secure Justice in the ROSENBERG case contacted SAMUEL FRIEDEL,

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U. S. Congressman for the 7th Congressional District, on January 31, 1953, in an attempt to obtain his support in urging clemency for the ROSENBERGS. Informant advised that representatives of the ROSENBERG Committee had previously contacted Congressman FRIEDEL on January 24 and 30, 1953.

Baltimore Confidential Informant [REDACTED]

On November 7, 1952, [REDACTED] of unknown reliability, who has furnished some reliable and some unreliable information in the past, advised that ELSIE B. REEVES, 1 Forest Way, Greenbelt, Maryland, had received two packages through the U. S. Mail, bearing the return address of 1050 6th Avenue, New York 18, New York. One package contained approximately 400 copies of a newspaper-type publication issued by the Committee to Secure Justice in the ROSENBERG Case, 1050 6th Avenue, New York 18, New York, Bryant 9-9694; and the second package contained approximately 80 pamphlets captioned "To Secure Justice in the ROSENBERG Case" by WILLIAM A. REUBEN, published by the NCSJRC, 246 Fifth Avenue, New York 1, New York and 25 copies of a pamphlet entitled "The Letters of JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG."

b7d

On January 8, 1953, Baltimore Confidential Informant [REDACTED] advised that Mrs. ELSIE B. REEVES donated \$10 to the "National Guardian" on October 9, 1952. On January 8, 1953, Baltimore Confidential Informant [REDACTED] of unknown reliability and who is well acquainted in the vicinity of Greenbelt, Md., advised that he observed ELSIE B. REEVES in possession of a bundle of approximately 25 or 30 copies of the "Daily Worker" during November, 1952.

The "Daily Worker" is an East Coast Communist newspaper.

Baltimore Confidential Informant T-16

On November 20, 1952, T-16 advised that LIBBY GOULD had received word from the New York Committee that the Justice Department was trying to remove MORTON SOBELL to Alcatraz Prison.



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and that telegrams should be sent to the Attorney General in protest. T-16 also stated that LIBBY GOULD asked PAULINE BATES to make telephone calls to people soliciting aid on behalf of the ROSENBERGS.

On August 26, 1949, Baltimore Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that PAULINE BATES was a member of District 4, CP.

On November 21, 1952, T-16 advised that LIBBY GOULD contacted MILTON BATES and stated that she had just heard from the "New York Committee" that the U. S. Department of Justice was trying to remove MORTON SOBELL to Alcatraz Prison. GOULD urged BATES to contact others and have them send telegrams to the U. S. Attorney General protesting this action. Informant advised that BATES subsequently contacted several CP members and sympathizers and requested that they send telegrams to the Attorney General concerning this matter.

On December 21, 1952, T-16 advised that MILTON BATES stated that 5,000 leaflets consisting of a copy of a message to the President from several leading rabbis asking that the lives of JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG be saved, had been received in Baltimore from the National ROSENBERG Committee. BATES stated that the leaflets were at the home of PAULINE BOYER, and that he would contact LIL, RUTH, PHYLLIS, BEULAH, JEANNETTE, GERT SWOGELL, MARIAN FRANKEL, and other people on "that committee" regarding door-to-door distribution. b7d

On December 14, 1949, Baltimore Confidential Informant [redacted] of unknown reliability, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that MARIAN FRANKEL was a member of a CP group at Levittown, New York during 1948-1949.

In October, 1952, Baltimore Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that GERTUDE SWOGELL was known to him as a CP member.



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On December 21, 1952, T-16 advised that LIL (possibly identical with LILLIAN FINN of the Baltimore CSJRC) had received 5,000 leaflets, which are a copy of a message to the President from several leading rabbis requesting clemency for the ROSENBERGS, from the ROSENBERG Committee and that these leaflets were at the home of PAULINE BOYER.

Baltimore Confidential Informant [REDACTED]

On November 30, 1952, [REDACTED] advised that a joint meeting of the Baltimore and Washington, D. C. chapters of the Committee to Secure Justice in the ROSENBERG Case was held on November 29, 1952 at 1703 Gwynns Falls Road, Baltimore, Maryland. The speaker was an unidentified young man from the national committee in New York, who spoke about future plans of the organization. It was announced that the Baltimore and D. C. chapters and the national office of the ROSENBERG Committee would finance an office in Washington, D. C. at a cost of approximately \$3,000 to publicize the ROSENBERG case. b7d

HARRY SINGERMAN

Mr. HARRY SINGERMAN, Room 346, Equitable Building, Baltimore 3, Maryland, furnished an envelope containing three pieces of literature on the ROSENBERG case which he received through the mail on December 8, 1952. One piece of this literature was a letter dated November 24, 1952, captioned "Baltimore Committee to Urge Clemency for the ROSENBERGS, P. O. Box 2521 Arlington Station, Baltimore, Maryland" and signed by "LILLIAN FINN, Chairman."

On September 25, 1952, Baltimore Confidential Informant [REDACTED] advised that LILLIAN FINN was a member of District 4, CP.

Baltimore Confidential Informant T-17

On December 17, 1952, T-17 advised that the "vigil" at the White House, Washington, D. C. to save the lives of the ROSENBERGS would take place from December 24, 1952 to January 12, 1953, and that Baltimore people were being scheduled to participate from December 24, 1952 to December 28, 1952. b7d

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Baltimore Confidential Informant [REDACTED]

On December 18, 1952, [REDACTED] advised that LILLIAN FINN, 3444 Auchentoroly Terrace, stated that a "vigil" sponsored by the NCSJRC was scheduled for December 24 - 28, 1952 and January 4 - 14, 1953 at Washington, D. C. and would consist of picketing the White House. (C)

On December 22, 1952, [REDACTED] advised that the Baltimore Committee to Urge Clemency for the ROSENBERGS was making arrangements for transportation and setting up a schedule of Baltimore people to participate in the "vigilance watch" around the White House, Washington, D. C. to begin on December 24, 1952.

Baltimore Confidential Informant [REDACTED]

On December 22, 1952, [REDACTED] advised that THELMA ASKIN was a member of the ROSENBERG vigil committee working with PAULINE BOYER, and that the committee was engaged in telephoning people in Baltimore to ask them to represent Baltimore at the "vigil" at Washington, D. C.

On September 25, 1952, Baltimore Confidential Informant [REDACTED] advised that THELMA ASKIN was known to him as a member of District 4, CP.

Baltimore Confidential Informant [REDACTED]

On December 30, 1952, [REDACTED] of unknown reliability, who has furnished some reliable information in the past, furnished a leaflet captioned "Rabbis of Jerusalem Call for Clemency for the ROSENBERGS" which contained the address of "Baltimore Committee to Urge Clemency for the ROSENBERGS, P. O. Box 2521, Arlington Station, Baltimore 15, Maryland." Informant received this leaflet through the mail.

Sergeant HARRY ELY

On January 2, 1953, Sgt. HARRY ELY, 1424 N. Charles Street, furnished copies of two form letters which were received by his father-in-law, Reverend PERCY E. STEPHENS, through the

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mail. These letters were a copy of a cablegram allegedly sent to President TRUMAN by rabbis of the State of Israel urging clemency for the ROSENBERGS and a similar one from six Queens clergymen urging other religious leaders to seek clemency for the ROSENBERGS. The address "The Baltimore Committee to Urge Clemency for the ROSENBERGS, P. O. Box 2521, Arlington Station, Baltimore 15, Maryland" appeared on the form letter.

THOMAS MC CORMICK

On January 6, 1953, Mr. THOMAS MC CORMICK, 214 E. 6th Street, Wilmington, Delaware, furnished a flyer which was received at his office by U. S. Mail on January 5, 1953, issued by the CSJRC, 1050 6th Avenue, New York, New York, which protested the sentence received by the ROSENBERGS and outlined steps to be taken by individuals and organizations to save their lives.

Baltimore Confidential Informant [REDACTED]

On January 7, 1953, [REDACTED] furnished a sixteen-page booklet captioned "The ROSENBERG Case, an Analysis by D. N. PRITT, World-famous British lawyer", issued by the NCSJRC, 1050 6th Avenue, New York 18, New York, which he had received through the mail.

Baltimore Confidential Informant T-21 b7d

On January 8, 1953, T-21 advised that MARY ROBERTS stated that she and other members of the Baltimore Committee to Secure Justice in the ROSENBERG Case were contacting hundreds of Baltimoreans, who had previously been furnished literature on the case by the committee, to ask them to write President TRUMAN urging executive clemency for the ROSENBERGS.

In October, 1952, Baltimore Confidential Informant [REDACTED] advised that MARY ROBERTS was known to him as a CP member.

J. B. ELLINGER

On January 17, 1953, Mr. J. B. ELLINGER, 1913 Eutaw Place, furnished a copy of the leaflet "Rabbis of Jerusalem

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Call for Clemency for the ROSENBERGS", which he discovered left at the door of his home.

## II. OFFICERS

### Baltimore Confidential Informant [REDACTED]

On June 30, 1952, [REDACTED] advised that the Baltimore Forum was attempting to secure the cooperation of the Committee for the ROSENBERGS, headed by LIBBY GOULD, to help in organizing a meeting on behalf of the ROSENBERGS.

On September 9, 1952, [REDACTED] advised that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised that [REDACTED] the secretary of the national office in New York was leaving to tour the South and could be in Baltimore on that date. GOULD stated that she had been collecting every dollar she could and sending it to the ROSENBERG Committee in New York. b7d

On September 24, 1952, [REDACTED] furnished a letter, which he stated was mailed in Baltimore on September 10, 1952 addressed to "Dear Friends" and distributed by the Baltimore Committee to Secure Justice in the ROSENBERG Case. This letter invites the reader to be present at the home of Mrs. LIBBY GOULD, 3402 Callaway Avenue, on September 13, 1952, at which time Mr. DAVID ALMAN, Executive Secretary of the NCSJRC would speak concerning the ROSENBERG case.

On January 1, 1953, [REDACTED] furnished a letter dated December 16, 1952, from the Baltimore Committee to Urge Clemency for the ROSENBERGS which solicited participation in the national clemency and prayer meeting in Washington, D. C. on January 4 and 5, 1953 and financial support on behalf of the ROSENBERGS. This letter was signed "PAULINE BOYER, Sec." [REDACTED] advised that PAULINE BOYER, listed as Secretary of the above organization, is not known to him as a CP member, but that he has observed that she participates in the activities of numerous CP front groups.

Baltimore Confidential Informant [REDACTED]

On November 10, 1952, [REDACTED] furnished a four-page tabloid newspaper captioned "To Secure Justice", issued by the CSJRC, 1050 6th Avenue, New York 18, New York, which carried a sub-heading "What You Must Do To Save the ROSENBERGS", and recommended, among other things, that a contribution be sent to the NCSJRC in New York, JOSEPH BRAININ, Chairman.

Baltimore Confidential Informant [REDACTED]

On November 30, 1952, [REDACTED] advised that [REDACTED] were among those present at a joint meeting of the Baltimore and Washington, D. C. chapters of the CSJRC held on November 29, 1952, at 1703 Gwynns Falls Road.

On September 27, 1952 and December 21, 1952, Baltimore Confidential Informant [REDACTED] advised that JAMES BROCKTON was present at meetings of the Civil Rights Congress Executive Committee held on December 2, 1952 and September 18, 1952.

On November 14, 1952, Baltimore Confidential Informant [REDACTED] advised that Mrs. JOSEPH SACHS attended a meeting of the Baltimore Forum at Odd Fellows Hall, McCulloh and Lanvale Streets, on November 9, 1952.

SOL SHAIVITZ

On December 8, 1952, Mr. SOL SHAIVITZ, 7805 Ridge Terrace, furnished three pieces of literature which he had received through the mail on approximately December 6, 1952. This material included a multilithed letter dated November 24, 1952, urging that a contribution be made on behalf of the ROSENBERGS to Mr. EMANUEL BLOCH, Attorney for Mr. and Mrs. JULIUS ROSENBERG. The letter was captioned "Baltimore Committee to Urge Clemency for the ROSENBERGS, P. O. Box 2521, Arlington Station, Baltimore, Maryland", and was signed "LILLIAN FINN, Chairman."

Baltimore Confidential Informant [REDACTED]

On December 22, 1952, [REDACTED] furnished a letter dated December 16, 1952, from the Baltimore Committee to Urge Clemency for the ROSENBERGS, P. O. Box 2521, Arlington Station, Baltimore 15, Maryland, which requested support of the national clemency and prayer meeting in Washington, D. C. on January 4 and 5, 1953 and a financial contribution to help popularize the ROSENBERG case. This letter was signed by PAULINE BOYER, Secretary.

III. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

Baltimore Confidential Informant [REDACTED]

On April 21, 1952, [REDACTED] furnished a multilithed letter dated April 21, 1952 and captioned "Washington Committee to Secure Justice in the ROSENBERG Case, 2901 18th Street, #503, Washington, D. C." which stated as follows:

"Dear Friend: ..... To avert the carrying out of this dreadful sentence, the Washington Committee to Secure Justice in the ROSENBERG Case is making a campaign to arouse the conscience of the people of Washington.....Contribute financially to this committee to help the ROSENBERGS win a new trial....."

Baltimore Confidential Informant [REDACTED]

On December 22, 1952, [REDACTED] furnished a multilithed letter dated December 16, 1952 and captioned "Baltimore Committee to Urge Clemency for the ROSENBERGS, P. O. Box 2521, Arlington Station, Baltimore 15, Maryland," which he received through the mail. This letter stated as follows: "Dear Friend: .....

"The Baltimore Committee to Urge Clemency for the ROSENBERGS is participating in a national campaign to appeal to President TRUMAN for executive clemency. We believe that the question of innocence or guilt should not be the important issue....."

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"In order to reach thousands of our neighbors and friends, funds are urgently needed. It may interest you to know that we attempted to purchase newspaper ads and were refused. Consequently, we must publish thousands of pieces of literature, leaflets, etc., and have money for mailings....."

"We wish to send people to see President TRUMAN personally and to also participate in the Vigil at the White House.

"Your cooperation and money is needed. We can save the ROSENBERGS from death if thousands do speak out and if we are able to pierce the blackout of the press and bring the facts to the public....."

Baltimore Confidential Informant [REDACTED]

On January 8, 1953, [REDACTED] previously described, advised that Mrs. ELSIE B. REEVES, 1 Forest Way, Greenbelt, Maryland, received a Parcel Post bundle in October or November, 1952 which contained a number of pamphlets entitled "Mercy for the ROSENBERGS by Dr. ABRAHAM CRONBACH" published by the NCSJRC, 1050 6th Avenue, New York 18, New York. A footnote on this leaflet states that the "Committee to Secure Justice in the ROSENBERG Case is engaged in raising funds to finance an appeal to the Supreme Court and, if granted, a new trial."

#### IV. SUBVERSIVE RAMIFICATIONS

##### A. Connections of Organization with the CP

Baltimore Confidential Informant [REDACTED]

On June 30, 1952, [REDACTED] advised that there was a discussion of local efforts on behalf of the ROSENBERGS at a CP meeting held in June, 1952. It was decided that the Baltimore Forum should attempt to secure LOUIS BURNHAM, editor of the newspaper "Freedom", as a speaker on behalf of the ROSENBERGS and that the meeting should be held at a Jewish synagogue or at the Odd Fellows Hall in Baltimore.



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On July 24, 1952, [redacted] advised that the ROSENBERG case was discussed at a recent CP meeting. Informant stated that [redacted]

[redacted] and that something must be done on behalf of the ROSENBERGS at once. She stated that she knew some people who would help enlarge the new ROSENBERG committee. (C)

On October 28, 1952, Baltimore Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that GERTRUDE SEIF was a member of District 4, CP. (C)

On September 9, 1952, [redacted] advised that at a CP meeting held recently, HANNAH FREISTAT was assigned to the Jewish group and to help with the ROSENBERG committee. (C)

On September 18, 1952, [redacted] advised that at a CP meeting held in September, 1952, GERTRUDE SEIF stated that the CP groups had been working with the ROSENBERG Committee and that GEORGE MEYERS had instructed that everybody was to help the ROSENBERG Committee and that the CP should throw its weight behind the peace movement first, the Progressive Party, and the ROSENBERG case. (C)

GEORGE MEYERS was chairman of District 4, CP. On April 1, 1952, GEORGE MEYERS was convicted in Baltimore in the U. S. Court for the State of Maryland for conspiracy to violate the Smith Act of 1940.

On November 6, 1952, [redacted] advised that GERTRUDE SEIF issued instructions at a District 4, CP meeting held in October, 1952, that BEA SCHWARTZ should be asked to secure a place to hold a meeting on behalf of the ROSENBERGS. (C)

On November 18, 1952, [redacted] advised that CP members were being mobilized in an extensive canvass to obtain signatures to postal cards addressed to President HARRY S. TRUMAN, requesting executive clemency for JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG. Informant advised that the CP was also endeavoring to enlist the support (C)



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of the Progressive Party of Maryland in this effort, and that plans were being made to send a delegate to see President TRUMAN on behalf of the ROSENBERGS.

On November 25, 1952, [redacted] advised [redacted] that the District 4, CP feels that securing signatures urging the President to grant the ROSENBERGS executive clemency is the quickest move the Baltimore CP can make on their behalf.

[redacted]

On December 5, 1952, [redacted] advised that an announcement was made at a recent CP meeting that a "vigilance watch" would be maintained in front of the White House, Washington, D. C. from December 24, 1952 to January 12, 1953, the date for the execution of the ROSENBERGS. Informant also advised that delegates from all over the United States would meet at Turner's Arena, Washington, D. C. on January 3-5, 1953, and that leaflets would be distributed nationally in an effort to stimulate mass demand for executive clemency for the ROSENBERGS. [redacted] advised that the national CP office has instructed that the above activities, planned by the NCSJRC, be given all-out support by CP members and that all CP members should participate in this activity as much as possible. He stated that at least ten CP members from Baltimore were desired to participate in the White House vigil and that all members who can must attend the conferences on January 3-5, 1953.

On December 30, 1952, [redacted] advised that GEORGE MEYERS, Chairman, District 4, CP, stated that only those people who are publicly known as "progressives" should attend the ROSENBERG "vigil" taking place around the White House, Washington, D. C. MEYERS directed that people from Baltimore should support the vigil, but not try to control it.

b7d

[redacted] advised that the Baltimore chapter of the CSJRC [redacted] a large advertisement in the Baltimore Daily Sun, [redacted]

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17d

a Baltimore newspaper, urging clemency for JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG. [REDACTED]

Baltimore Confidential Informant [REDACTED]

On October 19, 1952, [REDACTED] advised that MAURICE BRAVERMAN, discussed the ROSENBERG case at a Civil Rights Congress meeting held on October 14, 1952 at the Morning Glory Church, Monument Street, stating that the ROSENBERGS were quite innocent of the crime and that the whole affair was a "frame-up" on Jewish people and minority groups. A motion was passed at this meeting to send a telegram to President HARRY S. TRUMAN asking complete vindication of the ROSENBERGS, as well as a telegram of support to the Committee to Free the ROSENBERGS.

On April 20, 1951, Baltimore Confidential Informant [REDACTED] advised that MAURICE BRAVERMAN was a member of District 4, CP. On April 1, 1952, MAURICE BRAVERMAN was convicted in the U. S. District Court for the State of Maryland at Baltimore for conspiracy to violate the Smith Act of 1940.

On December 21, 1952, [REDACTED] advised that TOM SCHWARTZ recently stated that many "progressive groups," including even the Communists, are helping out in the efforts on behalf of the ROSENBERGS. Informant advised that NADJA SCHWARTZ stated that several carloads of Baltimore people were going to Washington, D. C. on December 28 and 29, 1952 to help out in the "vigil" for the ROSENBERGS.

On January 11, 1951, Baltimore Confidential Informant [REDACTED] advised that TOM SCHWARTZ and NADJA SCHWARTZ were not to his knowledge CP members, [REDACTED]

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Baltimore Confidential Informant [REDACTED]

On November 24, 1952, [REDACTED] advised that he attended a meeting of the Committee to Defeat the Smith Act held at Odd Fellows Hall, McCulloh and Lanvale Streets, on November 23, 1952 where SI GERSON, national functionary, CP-USA, an acquitted Smith Act defendant from New York City, spoke briefly on the ROSENBERG case, stating that it was a frame-up and that, even if it were not, the sentence imposed on the ROSENBERGS was too severe in the light of sentences meted out to TOKYO ROSE and AXIS SALIY.

Baltimore Confidential Informant [REDACTED]

On November 26, 1952, [REDACTED] advised that at a CP group meeting held on November 20, 1952, postal cards were prepared and mailed asking President TRUMAN to grant clemency to the ROSENBERGS.

Baltimore Confidential Informant [REDACTED]

In December, 1952, [REDACTED] advised that numerous Baltimore CP members, sympathizers and front groups have responded to a request by the Baltimore CSJRC to assist in door-to-door distribution of a leaflet consisting of copies of a message drafted by a group of leading rabbis to President TRUMAN requesting executive clemency for ETHEL and JULIUS ROSENBERG.

Baltimore Evening Sun

The January 10, 1953 issue of the Baltimore Evening Sun carried an article on page 1, column 7 captioned "ROSENBERG Plea is Filed with President", which stated ".....Communists have seized on the ROSENBERG case, agitating to save them. The Communist newspaper, the "Daily Worker", said today the case was on the conscience of America....."

B. Connections of Organization Officers with the CP

[REDACTED]  
On May 2, 1947 [REDACTED]  
a former reliable source [REDACTED] advised [REDACTED]

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that LIL FINN was the Secretary of District 4, CP May Day Committee which maintained offices at 1019 W. North Avenue.

[REDACTED]  
On March 20, 1948, [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] a former reliable source [REDACTED]  
advised that a leaflet announcing a meeting of the Tom Paine Club, District 4, CP to be held at 1834 Pennsylvania Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland, on February 17, 1948, identified LILLIAN FINN as chairman of that club.

Baltimore Confidential Informant [REDACTED] b7d

On April 11, 1950, [REDACTED] advised that LILLIAN FINN attended a meeting of District 4, CP club chairmen held at 5322 St. Charles Street, on April 3, 1950.

On May 2, 1950, [REDACTED] advised that LILLIAN FINN attended the 3rd session of the District 4, CP plenum held at 4402 Georgia Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. on April 23, 1950.

In June, 1951, [REDACTED] advised that he was unable to state whether PAULINE BOYER is, or is not, a member of the CP. On July 24, 1951, he advised, however, that PHILIP BOYER, husband of PAULINE BOYER, was a member of the CP in 1951 and had attended CP meetings.

On August 13, 1951, [REDACTED] advised that LIBBY GOULD was a member of the Civil Liberties Committee of the Progressive Party in Baltimore, and that this committee was appointed by the Progressive Party to raise bail money for the six Baltimore CP leaders arrested for violation of the Smith Act.

On August 22, 1951, [REDACTED] advised that LIBBY GOULD attended a party sponsored by the Civil Liberties Committee of the Progressive Party of Maryland held at 4100 Penhurst Avenue on August 18, 1951. He stated that the purpose of the social was to raise funds for the defense of the six CP leaders arrested in Baltimore for violation of the Smith Act, and that, except for the name

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of the sponsoring organization, it had the appearance of a regular CP affair. Informant identified 31 people present as CP members and 16 others, including LIBBY GOULD, who were not known to him as CP members.

On October 28, 1952, [REDACTED] advised that LILLIAN FINN was a CP member.

Baltimore Confidential Informant [REDACTED] b7d

On November 23, 1951, [REDACTED] advised that LIBBY GOULD was one of the Baltimore delegation which attended the Middle Atlantic States regional conference of the Progressive Party held at the Adelpia Hotel, 13th and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on November 17 and 18, 1951.

THOMAS COULSON PINKERTON, JR.

On May 21, 1952, THOMAS COULSON PINKERTON, JR., 2902 St. Paul Street, advised that PAULINE THAW, whose married name was PAULINE PRINCE, was a member of the CP and was active in the Young Communist League at Baltimore, Maryland during the early 1930s. He also stated that PAULINE THAW was a member of the CP assigned to the Chelsea District, CP, also known as the Third Assembly District of the CP in New York City, and was active in the Young Communist League there.

It is noted that PAULINE BOYER's maiden name was PAULINE THAU aka PAULINA THAU.

The Young Communist League has been cited by the Attorney General of the United States under Executive Order 9835 as being a subversive organization which "seeks to alter the form of government of the United States by unconstitutional means."

C. Implementation of the CP Line

Baltimore Confidential Informant [REDACTED] b7d

On September 24, 1952, [REDACTED] furnished two pieces of literature received by him through the mail postmarked September 10,

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1952. One piece was a pamphlet captioned "The ROSENBERG Case, a Fact Sheet", published by the NCSJRC, 246 Fifth Avenue, New York. Pertinent portions of this pamphlet are set forth below identified with [REDACTED].

Baltimore Confidential Informant [REDACTED]

On October 6, 1952, [REDACTED] furnished a booklet entitled "To Secure Justice in the ROSENBERG Case" by WILLIAM A. REUBEN, distributed by the NCSJRC, 246 Fifth Avenue, New York 1, New York, obtained at a Civil Rights Congress party on October 4, 1952. Pertinent portions of this booklet are set forth below and identified with [REDACTED].

Baltimore Confidential Informant [REDACTED]

On November 10, 1952, [REDACTED] furnished a four-page tabloid-type newspaper "To Secure Justice" issued by the CSJRC, 1050 6th Avenue, New York 18, New York, which informant received through the mail under Washington, D. C. postmark September 1, 1952. Pertinent portions of this newspaper are set forth below and identified with [REDACTED].

Baltimore Confidential Informant [REDACTED]

On December 22, 1952, [REDACTED] furnished a one-page letter received by him through the mail bearing Baltimore postmark December 16, 1952, captioned "Baltimore Committee to Urge Clemency for the ROSENBERGS, P. O. Box 2521, Arlington Station, Baltimore 15, Maryland" and signed by PAULINE BOYER, Secretary. Pertinent portions of this letter are set forth below and identified with [REDACTED].

Baltimore Confidential Informant [REDACTED]

On December 31, 1952, [REDACTED] furnished a printed pamphlet received by him through the mail on that date captioned "Rabbis of Jerusalem Call for Clemency for the ROSENBERGS" and bearing the address of the Baltimore Committee to Urge Clemency for the ROSENBERGS, P. O. Box 2521, Arlington Station, Baltimore 15, Maryland. Pertinent portions of this pamphlet are set forth below and identified with [REDACTED].

CP LINE

"....The ROSENBERGS.... were convicted and sentenced to death on an equally fantastic piece of nonsense....that they gave the non-existent atomic 'secret' to the Soviet Union"

"Every informed person knows the original charge against the ROSENBERGS was....fanciful. The fact is there never was an atomic 'secret' to be passed on, as even anti-Soviet publications have admitted. The ROSENBERGS should be freed."

(Editorial, Daily Worker, 6/3/52, page 5)

ORGANIZATION LINE

"Leaving aside the absurdity of this kind of 'proof' against the ROSENBERGS, all recognized authorities deny the possibility of atom-bomb monopoly and atom-bomb 'secrets'."

"....The high court brusquely refused again to review the astounding flimsy, hysteria-ridden trial which made a mockery of all decency and justice.

But while the government proceeds with its plans to execute these victims of a ghastly political frame-up, the conscience of mankind is racing with the executioner. Pleas for Presidential clemency have been pouring into the White House from all corners of the globe."

(News article, Daily Worker, 11/23/52, Page 3 "New Dreyfus Frame-up in ROSENBERG Case")

Outside of lynch law there is probably no more appalling example in American memory of yielding to hysteria in the face of judicial tradition and historical and scientific fact....



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CP LINE

"THE TIME TO ACT to save the ROSENBERGS is now! Every good American should write or write President TRUMAN.

Commute the death sentence!

The ROSENBERGS shall not die!"  
(News article, Daily Worker,  
11/23/52, page 3, "What to Do to  
Save the ROSENBERGS")

ORGANIZATION LINE

"The Baltimore Committee to Urge Clemency for the ROSENBERGS is participating in a national campaign to appeal to President TRUMAN for executive clemency....

Have you written to President TRUMAN urging clemency? Take a moment TODAY and do so."

"ROSENBERGS must not Die!....  
Wire President TRUMAN to Save the ROSENBERGS...."

Ask President for Clemency....

Send a wire or letter to President TRUMAN. Tell him to 'Save the ROSENBERGS'."

b7d

"WE ARE REMINDED of Mr. and Mrs. JULIUS ROSENBERG, now in Sing Sing deathhouse, having been convicted and given death sentences on even more flimsy evidence than that with which the Trenton Six were framed. The ROSENBERGS were sent to the deathhouse as 'spies' on the basis of a sketch, purporting to represent the secret of the atom bomb. And the sketch was drawn by the confessed spy, DAVID GREENGLASS, a mechanic with no training in higher mathematics or atomic physics. But this sketch, and the uncorroborated testimony of GREENGLASS, constitute the total evidence against the now doomed couple.

"1) The ROSENBERGS were convicted on unsubstantial and incredible evidence."

"The GREENGLASS' uncorroborated testimony was the only evidence presented that the ROSENBERGS had conspired to steal the atom-bomb secret....DAVID GREENGLASS testified that....he had drawn up an elaborate sketch of the atom bomb....The following are GREENGLASS' actual qualifications for this impressive feat: 1) experience as an ordinary machinist in both army and civilian life; 2) a highschool education, plus



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CP LINE

Does President TRUMAN, who alone has the power now to grant continued life to this Jewish couple, wish to take the responsibility for pulling this switch, substituting lethal electric current for the review of the case which Supreme Court Justice BLACK says is in order? Does the Democratic Party, still the party in power, wish to be associated with the execution of the two young parents, as the first to be executed in peace time on an espionage charge?

The President should be urged to act now! Commute the ROSENBERGS' death sentence! Our country's honor and simple justice demand it."  
(Editorial, The Worker, page 5, column 4, 11/30/52)

ORGANIZATION LINE

8 technical courses at Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, in all 8 of which he admitted he was graded "failure"; 3) an admission that....he had never taken courses or read books on such essential subjects as elementary, differential or advanced calculus, Thermodynamics, quantum mechanics, nuclear or atomic physics."

"Also we know of no precedent in which any person was condemned to death in a democratic country on a similar accusation in peacetime"

"See what you and every American can do to erase a bloody stain of injustice from our country's honor."

"JUDGE IRVING KAUFMAN, who wants to make sure that ETHEL and JULIUS ROSENBERG die in the electric chair, removed himself from hearing their new appeal. The defense had charged that he was, in the mild legal language used, 'prejudiced'.

Judge KAUFMAN indignantly denies that he is 'prejudiced' and asserts with much emphasis that the two martyrs got a fair trial in the American tradition.

"Horried at the death penalty, Rabbi LOUIS D. GROSS charged: 'Did he (the Judge) think that the death sentence against the ROSENBERGS was necessary to counteract the anti-Semitic charge of Communism against Jews in general?'"

b7d

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CP LINE

The American tradition of courtroom trials is not a single tradition. There are two traditions. There is the tradition of a fair trial and there is the tradition of the frameup, the tradition of bought or terrorized juries, and the tradition of wild hysteria fanned by the press and government officials in cases involving the Negro people, the labor movement, and today, the Communists or any Progressives who fall into the dragnet.

Their conviction is not backed by a single piece of evidence. In other circumstances, the officials could not get a conviction on such evidence to convict a pickpocket. There simply does not exist the slightest evidence to confirm the crude forgery of the government's case.

Furthermore, Judge KAUFMAN had the audacity to claim that the non-existent 'secret' which the ROSENBERGS were alleged to have 'stolen' was the cause of the Korean war! There is no 'secret' and they did not 'steal' what did not exist; but the judge did not hesitate to turn the nation's hatred of Wall Street's profitable war in Korea against two innocent people.

ORGANIZATION LINE

"The prosecution prejudiced and inflamed the jury by bringing in extraneous issues in every phase of the trial."

"When unionists face a jury, they frequently find it 'stacked' with representatives of management, in the way Negroes are often tried by all-white juries. Not only were there no Jews on the jury that convicted the ROSENBERGS but among these jurors were to be found bankers, government employees, friends of FBI agents, foremen and managers of big corporations and the like."

"If this is 'evidence' anyone can be proven guilty of anything."

"The contention of 'secrecy' concerning atomic information has been the most assiduously-planted propaganda of the cold war."

"Although the government time and again announced that the 'secret' of the A-bomb was no secret.... The judge meted out death saying '.....your conduct has already caused....the Communist aggression in Korea.'"


BA 100-15241

CP LINE

This horror is arousing the conscience of mankind. Protests and demands for Presidential clemency for the ROSENBERGS are pouring in from all corners of the globe to the White House. Be sure that you and your organizations are doing their part to halt this crime. (Editorial, Daily Worker, 12/2/52 page 5, column 1, "Judge Kaufman's Claim")

ORGANIZATION LINE

"We the undersigned Rabbis and religious leaders of the Holy Land take the liberty of addressing your excellency pleading with you to exert the power of clemency given you in the tragic case of JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG....In such case your conscience and the conscience of the U. S. would be clean no innocent life shall have been taken guiltlessly."



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b7d

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YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE . . . . . 27

BA 100-15241

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

INFORMANTS

<u>IDENTITY OF INFORMANT</u>	<u>DATE OF ACT AND/ OR DESC OF INFO</u>	<u>DATE RECEIVED</u>	<u>AGENT RECEIVING (WRITTEN OR ORAL)</u>	<u>LOCATION IN BA FILES</u>
P-1. [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	6/19/52	SA MARTIN J. JONES (WR)	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	7/24/52	SA JESSE C. PARKER, JR. (WR)	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	6/19/52	SA MARTIN J. JONES (WR)	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	10/28/52	"	[REDACTED] b7D
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	11/6/52	"	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	6/30/52	"	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	9/9/52	"	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	9/24/52	"	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	1/1/53	"	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	6/30/52	"	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	7/24/52	SA JESSE C. PARKER, JR. (WR)	[REDACTED]



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Adm. Cont.

<u>IDENTITY OF INFORMANT</u>	<u>DATE OF ACT AND/ OR DESC. OF INFO</u>	<u>DATE RECEIVED</u>	<u>AGENT RECEIVING (WRITTEN OR ORAL)</u>	<u>LOCATION IN BA FILES</u>
T-1 Cont.	[REDACTED]	9/9/52	SA MARTIN J. JONES (WR)	[REDACTED]
	[REDACTED]	9/18/52	SA JOHN C. MONTGOMERY (WR)	[REDACTED]
	[REDACTED]	11/6/52	SA MARTIN J. JONES (WR)	[REDACTED]
	[REDACTED]	11/18/52	SA JESSE C. PARKER, JR. (O)	[REDACTED]
	[REDACTED]	11/25/52	SA MARTIN J. JONES (WR)	[REDACTED]
	[REDACTED]	12/5/52	unknown (O)	[REDACTED]
	[REDACTED]	12/30/52	unknown (O)	[REDACTED]
	[REDACTED]	1/14/53	unknown (O)	[REDACTED]
	[REDACTED]	4/11/50	SA JESSE C. PARKER, JR. (WR)	[REDACTED]
	[REDACTED]	5/2/50	"	[REDACTED]
	[REDACTED] 1951	7/24/51	SA JESSE C. PARKER, JR. (O)	[REDACTED]
	[REDACTED] 8/13/51	8/13/51	SA JESSE C. PARKER, JR. (WR)	[REDACTED]
	[REDACTED]	8/22/51	"	[REDACTED]

BA 100-15241  
Adm. Cont.

<u>IDENTITY OF INFORMANT</u>	<u>DATE OF ACT AND/ OR DESC. OF INFO</u>	<u>DATE RECEIVED</u>	<u>AGENT RECEIVING (WRITTEN OR ORAL)</u>	<u>LOCATION IN BA FILES</u>
T-1 Cont.	[REDACTED]	10/20/52	SA MARTIN J. JONES (WR)	[REDACTED]
	[REDACTED]	9/24/52	"	[REDACTED]
	[REDACTED]	8/22/51	SA JESSE C. FAIKER, JR. (WR)	[REDACTED]
	[REDACTED]	9/25/52	SA MARTIN J. JONES (WR)	[REDACTED]
	[REDACTED]	1/11/51	SA JESSE C. FAIKER, JR.	[REDACTED] b7D
	[REDACTED]	6/25/52	SA MARTIN J. JONES (WR)	[REDACTED]
	[REDACTED]	8/22/52	SA ROBERT MC MAHON (WR)	[REDACTED]
	[REDACTED]	10/28/52	SA MARTIN J. JONES (WR)	[REDACTED]
	[REDACTED]	12/19/49	SA JESSE C. FAIKER, JR.	[REDACTED]
	[REDACTED]	4/20/51	"	[REDACTED]
	[REDACTED]	2/1/52		[REDACTED]
	[REDACTED]	8/7/52		[REDACTED]

BA 100-15241  
Adm. Cont.

<u>IDENTITY OF INFORMANT</u>	<u>DATE OF ACT AND/ OR DESC. OF INFO</u>	<u>DATE RECEIVED</u>	<u>AGENT RECEIVING (WRITTEN OR ORAL)</u>	<u>LOCATION IN BA FILES</u>
T-1 cont.	[REDACTED]	9/25/52	SA MARTIN J. JONES (WR)	[REDACTED]
	[REDACTED]	10/28/52	"	[REDACTED]
	[REDACTED]	1/11/51	SA JESSE C. PARKER, JR.	[REDACTED]
	[REDACTED]	11/12/52	SA MARTIN J. JONES (WR)	[REDACTED]
	[REDACTED]	10/28/52	"	[REDACTED]
	[REDACTED]	10/28/52	"	[REDACTED]
	[REDACTED]	8/26/49	SA JESSE C. PARKER, JR (WR)	[REDACTED]
	[REDACTED]	8/7/52	SA MARTIN J. JONES (WR)	[REDACTED]
	[REDACTED]	9/25/52	"	[REDACTED]
	[REDACTED]	4/8/52	SA JESSE C. PARKER, JR. (O)	[REDACTED]
T-2, [REDACTED]	Scope, Progressive Party	9/17/52	SA WALTER M. GORDON & SA JAMES H. SANDUSKY (WR)	[REDACTED]
	Scope, 11/24/52	11/25/52	SA JAMES H. SANDUSKY (WR)	[REDACTED]

BA 100-15241  
Adm. Cont.

<u>IDENTITY OF INFORMANT</u>	<u>DATE OF ACT AND/ OR DESC. OF INFO</u>	<u>DATE RECEIVED</u>	<u>AGENT REC'VING (WRITTEN OR ORAL)</u>	<u>LOCATION IN BA FILES</u>
T-2 Cont.	Scope, Progress- ive Party letter	11/25/52	SA JAMES H. SANDUSKY (WR)	[REDACTED]
	Scope, 12/8/52	12/12/52	"	[REDACTED]
T-3 [REDACTED]	Scope, 9/16/52	9/23/52	SA RICHARD F. MC ELIECE (WR)	[REDACTED]
	Scope, 10/24/52	10/29/52	"	[REDACTED]
	Scope, CRC bulletin	11/10/52	"	[REDACTED]
	Scope, PP - letter	12/8/52	"	[REDACTED]
	Activity	12/22/52	"	[REDACTED]
	Organ., CP connections	11/26/52	"	[REDACTED]
	Documentation, [REDACTED]	11/14/52	"	[REDACTED]
T-4, [REDACTED]	Scope	9/23/52	SA THEODORE M. MALINOWSKI (WR)	[REDACTED]
T-5, [REDACTED]	Scope	10/31/52	SAs WINFRED H. ANDERS & THOMAS C. RIES (O)	[REDACTED]
T-6, [REDACTED]	Scope	10/27/52	SA CHARLES A. FERGUSON (WR)	[REDACTED]

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Adm. Cont.

<u>IDENTITY OF INFORMANTS</u>	<u>DATE OF ACT AND/ OR DESC. OF INFO</u>	<u>DATE RECEIVED</u>	<u>AGENT RECEIVING (WRITTEN OR ORAL)</u>	<u>LOCATION IN BA FILES</u>
T-7, [REDACTED]	Scope, 10/24/52	10/28/52	SA WALTER M. GORDON (WR)	[REDACTED]
T-8, [REDACTED]	Scope, 11/23/52	11/24/52	SA MARTIN J. JONES (WR)	[REDACTED]
	Scope, 12/8/52	12/18/52	"	[REDACTED]
	Organ., CP connections	11/24/52	"	[REDACTED]
T-9, [REDACTED]	Scope, 11/23/52	11/25/52	SA JOSEPH L. CROTTA & SA JAMES H. SANDUSKY (WR)	[REDACTED]
T-10, [REDACTED]	Scope	11/28/52	unknown (C)	Unable to locate
T-11, [REDACTED]	Scope, 12/9/52	12/21/52	SA ROBERT J. KIRKLAND, JR. (WR)	[REDACTED]
	Activity, 11/29/52	11/30/52	"	[REDACTED]
	Officers, 11/29/52	11/30/52	"	[REDACTED]
	Organ., CP connections	10/19/52	SA JOSEPH ROBERT ANDERSON (WR)	[REDACTED]
	Organ., CP connections	12/21/52	SA ROBERT J. KIRKLAND, JR. (WR)	[REDACTED]

BA 100-15241  
Adm. Cont.

<u>IDENTITY OF INFORMANT</u>	<u>DATE OF ACT AND/ OR DESC. OF INFO</u>	<u>DATE RECEIVED</u>	<u>AGENT RECEIVING (WRITTEN OR ORAL)</u>	<u>LOCATION IN BA FILES</u>
T-11, Cont.	Implementation CP line	10/6/52	SA ROBERT JOSEPH ANDERSON (WR)	[REDACTED]
	Documentation, [REDACTED]	9/27/52 12/21/52	SA ROBERT J. KIMELAND & SA JOSEPH ROBERT ANDERSON (WR)	[REDACTED]
T-12, [REDACTED]	Activities, 4/19/52 4/21/52		SA FRANCIS X. JAHN & SA WINFRED H. ANDERS (WR)	[REDACTED]
	Officers, JOSEPH BRAININ	11/10/52	"	[REDACTED]
	Aims & objectives	4/21/52	"	[REDACTED]
	Implementation CP line	11/10/52	"	[REDACTED]
T-13, [REDACTED]	Activities, 5/10/52	5/9/52	Unknown (O)	[REDACTED]
T-14, BA 915-S*	Activity, 10/17/52 Activity, 2/2/53	10/16/52 2/2/53		
T-15, [REDACTED]	Activity	11/7/52	Unknown (Originally, orally to SA FRANCIS X. MC LAUGHLIN, Intelli- gence Office, Potomac River Naval Command)	[REDACTED]
	Aims & objectives	1/8/53	SA DONALD L. MILLER (WR)	[REDACTED]

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Adm. Cont.

<u>IDENTITY OF INFORMANT</u>	<u>DATE OF ACT AND/ OR DESC. OF INFO</u>	<u>DATE RECEIVED</u>	<u>AGENT RECEIVING (WRITTEN OR ORAL)</u>	<u>LOCATION IN BA FILES</u>
T-16, BA 919-S*	Activity 11/20/52 Activity 12/21/52 Organ. CP connections	11/20/52 12/21/52 12/22/52		
T-17, BA 917-S*	Activity 12/24/52-1/12/53	12/17/52		
T-18, [REDACTED]	Activity	12/18/52	SA WILLIAM E. NEEDHAM (O)	[REDACTED]
T-19, [REDACTED]	Activity	12/30/52	SA RALPH G. MURDY (WR)	[REDACTED]
T-20, [REDACTED]	Activity	1/7/53	SA JOSEPH A. KUHN, JR. (WR)	[REDACTED]
T-21, BA 923-S*	Activity	1/8/53		
T-22, [REDACTED]	Officers, 12/16/52 Aims & objectives Implementation CP line	12/22/52 12/22/52 12/22/52	SA MARTIN J. JONES (WA) " "	[REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]
T-23, [REDACTED]	CP sympathy [REDACTED]	11/23/51	SA ROBERT L. LANPHEAR (WR)	[REDACTED]
T-24, [REDACTED]	Implementation CP line	12/31/52	SA JOSEPH L. CROTTA (WR)	[REDACTED]

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Adm. Cont.

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P-25, [REDACTED]	Documentation, [REDACTED]	3/14/46	SA DANIEL F. X. CALLAHAN	
	Documentation, [REDACTED] PP of Md.	9/12/49	SA RUSSELL D. JONES	
	Documentation, [REDACTED]	6/26/46	SA JESSE F. ELDER (WR)	[REDACTED]
T-26, [REDACTED]	Documentation, [REDACTED]	11/21/52	SA WILLIAM D. O'BRIEN (WR)	[REDACTED]
	Documentation, [REDACTED]	11/21/52	"	[REDACTED]
P-27, [REDACTED]	Documentation, [REDACTED]	12/14/49	SA WILLIAM B. HERSHEY & SA J. GARTH GRAY	[REDACTED]
P-28, [REDACTED]	Documentation, [REDACTED]	1/25/51	SA RICHARD G. SULLIVAN	b7D
P-29, [REDACTED]	Documentation, [REDACTED]	1/8/53	SA ROBERT G. EMOND & SA DONALD L. MILLER	
	Suburban Trust Co., Hyattsville, Md. (by request)			
P-30, [REDACTED]	Documentation, [REDACTED]	1/8/53	SA ROBERT G. EMOND & SA DONALD L. MILLER	
	[REDACTED]			
	(by request)			



BA 100-15241  
Adm. Cont.

LEADS

BALTIMORE OFFICE

AT BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

Will continue to follow and report activities of  
subject organization.

REFERENCE

Baltimore Prosecutive Summary Letter to New York  
dated January 29, 1953.

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-387835) 3/13/53

SAC, BALTIMORE (100-15241)

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE  
JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE

IS - C, ISA OF 1950

Rerep of SA DONALD LEE MILLER, Baltimore, 3/13/53.

WFO is requested to document for administrative  
page of referenced report, information furnished by [REDACTED]  
(T-5, rerep) set forth in WFO teletype dated 11/3/52, captioned  
"Washington Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case,  
IS - C, Daylet" and furnish to Baltimore Office.

Upon receipt of this information Baltimore will  
furnish amended administrative page to offices receiving  
copy of this report.

REGISTERED MAIL  
DLN:vo

cc: 2-WFO (100-25474) (REGISTERED MAIL) ENC (1)  
1-New York (100-107111) (REGISTERED MAIL) ENC

ENCLOSURE (6)

100-107111-735

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
MAR 17 1953	
FBI - NEW YORK	

*[Handwritten signature]*

# TRANSFER SHEET

FD-5  
(12-1-49)

CHARGE-OUT SLIP

DATE 5-15-53

ENTIRE FILE \_\_\_\_\_

CLASS

NUMBER

LAST SERIAL

SERIALS

735 A

OF

100-107111

CLASS

FILE NUMBER

Longwood, N.C.  
LOCATION

100-107111

F 69

SPECIAL AGENT

RECHARGE

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

TO \_\_\_\_\_

FROM \_\_\_\_\_

LOB:AM  
100-28840

NEWARK, N.J.

3/13/53

AIR - TEL

DIRECTOR, FBI AND SAC, NEW YORK

COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE, NOW KNOWN AS

COMMITTEE FOR CLAMENCY FOR THE ROSENBERGS, IS P.C. DAYLET.

SI NK 1830-S REPORTS THAT ESSEX COUNTY, UNION COUNTY AND POSSIBLY

PASSAIC COUNTY ARRANGING FOR SIX REPRESENTATIVES FROM EACH

COUNTY TO ATTEND \$25.00 A PLATE ROSENBERG DINNER TO BE HELD

NYC WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1953. INFORMANT UNABLE TO SUPPLY

LOCATION OF AFFAIR.

HOSTETTER

REGISTERED MAIL

100-107111-735

6

SEARCHED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	INDEXED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
SERIALIZED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FILED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
MAR 14 1953	
FBI - NEW YORK	

*J. A. [signature]*

FILE STRIPPED  
B-100 ON 5/23/72